



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Officials: Hosokawa To Leave for U.S. 25 Sep

OW1709140093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT
17 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will depart for the United States on September 25 to hold talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton and to attend an annual UN General Assembly session, government officials said Friday [17 September].

It will be the prime minister's first overseas trip since he took office on August 9 after his coalition toppled the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government, ousting the LDP from its 38-year hold on power since 1955.

Japan and the U.S. officials are arranging the meeting between Hosokawa and Clinton on September 27 in New York, their first face-to-face talks, the officials said.

Japan's snowballing current account surplus will be a major topic of discussion at the Japan-U.S. summit. The U.S. request for Japan to set numerical targets for cutting its huge surplus is expected to loom large in the talks, according to the officials.

Besides his meeting with Clinton, Hosokawa will hold a meeting with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali at the UN headquarters on September 27, the sources said.

The prime minister will address the UN General Assembly session the same day, the opening day of the world body's annual session, according to the officials.

He will return home on September 28.

Tokyo, U.S. Plan To Assess Trade Talks in Jan

OW1709145493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1425 GMT
17 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Leaders of Japan and the United States will hold a meeting in early January to assess ongoing bilateral trade talks and set a new framework, Japanese Government sources said Friday [17 September]. A concrete schedule will be decided soon, they added.

In the projected summit meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will make efforts to reach a common perception about "objective criteria," the sources said.

In early summer, the two countries agreed to set "objective criteria" as a means to measure improvement in such priority fields as increased procurement of foreign goods by the Japanese Government and the importation of more U.S.-made cars and automotive parts.

But perceptions of the concept differed between the two countries. U.S. officials saw it as specific numerical

targets for Japan to achieve in the near future, while Japanese counterparts saw it as a simple yardstick to demonstrate progress.

There have been calls to iron out the differences in understanding.

The Japanese Government sources said the two state leaders will also discuss macroeconomic policies, including ways to trim Japan's huge current account surplus.

Another topic expected to be discussed are Japan's medium- and long-term plans for economic reforms to be compiled by the end of this year by a new economic advisory panel.

The panel, led by Gaishi Hiraiwa, the head of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations, was convened at the request of Hosokawa to map out a report similar to the so-called Mackawa Report in 1986.

The U.S.-Japan trade talks, which got under way on September 9 in Washington, are dealing with such issues as liberalizing Japan's insurance market and increasing U.S. exports, aside from the government procurement and automobile-related issues.

The Japanese Government sources said they expect some kind of agreement will be reached in those fields by early next year.

Reportage on Hawaii Trade Talks With U.S.

Officials Preview Talks

OW1909085093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT
19 Sep 93

[Text] Kahuku, Hawaii, Sept. 18 KYODO—Japan and the United States will reopen subcabinet-level talks here Sunday [19 September] to set a framework for bilateral trade, Japanese officials said Saturday.

The framework talks follow two days of working-level talks here centered on a review of 1988 and 1991 bilateral arrangements on foreign access to major public works projects in Japan.

On Sunday, the two countries will hold talks on insurance, and on Monday discussions will be about procurement of goods and services by the Japanese Government. They will discuss automobile and auto parts trade on the following two days, the officials said.

This will be followed by high working-level talks Wednesday through Friday to lay the groundwork for a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum scheduled to open November 17 in Seattle, Washington, they said.

U.S. negotiators are likely to express concern over Tokyo's plan to liberalize insurance in the fields of

damage, illness and nursing, saying such a decontrol would hurt the market share currently held by U.S. insurers.

On government procurement, the U.S. is expected to urge Japan to boost purchases of supercomputers from Cray Research Inc. for use by government institutions.

U.S. negotiators are also expected to propose setting "objective criteria" for Japan's imports of telecommunications and medical equipment.

In addition, the U.S. may demand that Japan set import targets for U.S.-made automobiles and boost imports of auto parts for fiscal 1994 from the earlier projected 19 billion dollars worth. The projections were made when then U.S. President George Bush visited Tokyo in 1992.

Japan is expected to strongly oppose such a demand, on the grounds that setting such targets would run counter to the principle of free trade and lead to managed trade.

Also discussed will be bilateral trade in sheet glass and paper products.

Aside from the bilateral trade framework talks, the two countries will hold trade committee meetings, the Japanese officials said.

The U.S. is expected to urge Japan to lift a ban on apple imports from the U.S.

U.S. Public Works Proposal Viewed

OW1909104393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Kahuku, Hawaii, Sept. 18 KYODO—The United States has proposed a new arrangement with Japan under which Tokyo would introduce open public tenders for all public works projects except those implemented by local governments alone, Japanese Government officials said Saturday [18 September].

The proposal came in two days of bilateral talks which ended here Saturday on greater access to Japan's construction market for foreign contractors, the officials said.

U.S. negotiators said the new scheme is designed to replace the 1988 and 1991 bilateral arrangements under which preferential treatment is given to U.S. contractors in designated project areas, according to the Japanese officials.

Japanese negotiators avoided a clearcut response to the U.S. proposal, saying discussion is under way at the Central Council on Construction Contracting Business, an advisory body to the construction minister, according to the officials.

The U.S. is prepared to impose sanctions against Japan if no progress is achieved in the bilateral talks by the end of October.

During the working-level talks, U.S. negotiators proposed that Japan set "objective criteria" in 14 areas to gauge the openness of the market for such projects, they said.

Among such criteria would be the market share of foreign contractors in public works projects in Japan, and the number and value of orders received by them, the officials said.

The U.S. complained about the limited open bidding system recently introduced by the Japanese Construction Ministry, they said.

Only 30 Japanese construction companies qualify as bidders under the new system, the U.S. negotiators said.

In addition, the U.S. side urged Japan to be more vigorous in enforcing the antimonopoly law in the construction area, they said.

The U.S. officials asked Japan to accept Washington's proposal that foreign contractors be allowed to participate in all public works projects as soon as possible.

They noted the deadline for sanctions against Japan under the Omnibus Trade and Competitive Act of 1988 is nearing, Japanese officials said.

The U.S. side also voiced concern about a series of bribery and bid-rigging scandals involving major Japanese contractors, saying such shady deals attest to lack of transparency in the Japanese construction market.

The two countries decided to hold another round of talks in Tokyo in late October.

Comment on Insurance Market Noted

OW2009023593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Kahuku, Hawaii, Sept. 19 KYODO—The United States urged Japan in talks that began here Sunday [19 September] to make its insurance market more open to foreign participation, Japanese officials said.

The four-day subcabinet-level meeting is aimed at setting a framework for bilateral trade.

Eisuke Sakakibara, deputy director general of the International Finance Bureau of Japan's Finance Ministry, heads the Japanese delegation while the U.S. team is led by Ira Wolf, assistant U.S. trade representative for Japan and China.

In the first session of the meeting, U.S. negotiators expressed concern over Tokyo's plan to liberalize insurance in the fields of injury, illness and nursing, saying such a decontrol would hurt the market share currently held by U.S. insurers, according to the Japanese officials.

Japanese negotiators said there should be no serious problem in this regard as Japan is ready to liberalize participation in these fields step by step.

U.S. negotiators took an issue with what they call "keiretsu" interlocking business relations within the insurance industry, saying Japanese corporations tend to take out insurance policies from affiliated insurers.

Such practices have been preventing foreign companies from entering the market, they said.

Japanese negotiators replied that the Japanese Finance Ministry observes no "keiretsu" pressure in the insurance industry. Consumers are attracted by the quality and creditability of their products, they said.

On Monday, discussions will be about procurement of goods and services by the Japanese Government. The two sides will discuss automobile and auto parts trade on the following two days, the officials said.

This will be followed by talks Wednesday through Friday to lay the groundwork for a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum scheduled to open November 17 in Seattle, Washington, they said.

Tokyo To 'Study' Construction Plan

OW2009025393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Monday [20 September] the government will study a U.S.-proposed arrangement under which Japan would allow foreign contractors to participate in bidding for all public works projects.

The proposal was made in bilateral working-level talks held in Kahuku, Hawaii, Friday and Saturday.

The United States urged Japan to accept the proposal as soon as possible since the deadline for sanctions against Japan is nearing.

Washington is poised to take such action under the omnibus trade and competitive act of 1988 if no progress is achieved in the bilateral talks by the end of October.

Hosokawa told reporters at his official residence, "we, too, have to study the proposal soon."

Construction Executive on U.S. Bidding Proposal

OW2009090393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—A top Japanese construction industry executive Monday [20 September] criticized a U.S. demand that Japan introduce a competitive bidding system for all public works projects to allow participation by foreign contractors.

Teruzo Yoshino, chairman of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors, told reporters that the U.S. proposal would cause an increase in paper work and would be difficult to implement.

Arguing that various countries have bidding systems suitable to their domestic conditions, Yoshino said the U.S. ignored the "reality."

The proposal came during two days of bilateral governmental talks held in Hawaii last week on greater access to Japan's construction market for foreign contractors.

Yoshino also said it would be difficult for foreign companies to compete in the Japanese construction market, which he said is labor-intensive and indigenous.

Meanwhile, Vice Construction Minister Shigeo Mochizuki said at a regular news conference Monday he hopes Washington will calmly watch for the time being market-opening efforts being made by Japan.

He said his ministry recently introduced a limited open bidding system on a trial basis in response to a U.S. request for greater transparency in the Japanese construction market.

UK Prime Minister John Major Arrives 18 Sep

OW1809122893 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1009 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Announcer-read report over video on arrival of British Prime Minister John Major in Tokyo on 18 September; from the "News 7" program]

[Text] British Prime Minister John Major arrived in Japan this evening as an official guest of the nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Major arrived at Haneda Airport in Tokyo at 1700, and upon their arrival, they were welcomed by Japanese officials, including Hiroshi Kitamura, ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Major is the first official visitor to Japan under the Hosokawa administration. On 20 September, he is scheduled to attend a reception at the Akasaka Guest House and then meet with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

At the Japanese-UK summit talks, the two leaders will discuss bilateral relations, focusing on the trade imbalance issue. Also, Mr. Major is expected to raise the issue of Japan's mistreatment of British prisoners of war during World War II and the British public's demands for compensation from Japan.

Mr. Major is accompanied by a business delegation from 12 major companies. He would like to promote exports to Japan through meetings with Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan and other Japanese business leaders.

Speaks to Reporters at Embassy

OW1909144993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1322 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major said Sunday [19 September] he will take

up compensation demands by 12,000 British prisoners of war held by Japan in talks Monday with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Major told reporters at the British Embassy that he will address the matter in the spirit of friendship, noting that Japan and Britain are friendly partners.

The British prime minister declined to say whether he would support bids by Japan and Germany to gain permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council.

Major said the problem is complicated and subtle and that Japan could obtain benefits through discussions on reform of the world body.

He called for a successful conclusion by December 15 to the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, urging all participants to make concessions for an acceptable agreement.

Major arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for a four-day trip to Japan, marking the first visit by the leader of a major industrial country since Hosokawa came to power in August.

Receives Hosokawa Apology to POW's

OW2009085193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Monday [20 September] he offered an apology and remorse to British Prime Minister John Major over Japan's treatment of British prisoners of war during World War II.

Major said he has asked Hosokawa not to forget Britain if Japan decides to provide compensation to non-Japanese who suffered from Japan's wartime conduct.

Hosokawa and Major made the remarks to reporters at a joint news conference following their meeting.

Supports U.S.-EC Farm Accord

OW2009044593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major on Monday [20 September] stressed the need to abide by a farm subsidies agreement struck between the United States and the European Community (EC) last November to wrap up the Uruguay Round of trade talks by the end of this year, Trade Ministry officials said.

Major told International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai that the so-called Blair House agreement must be kept despite France's attempts to reopen it, the officials said.

Major, currently visiting Japan, noted that the EC is holding a meeting of farm and finance ministers Monday to discuss that issue among others, they said.

The British prime minister urged Japan to make more concessions in such fields as rice, tariffs on leather and sugar, and financial services to pave the way for a year-end conclusion of the global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), they said.

Kumagai replied, "we acknowledge the significance of ending the (Uruguay) Round talks within this year. We will make efforts to bring it to a successful conclusion."

Supports Permanent UNSC Seat Bid

OW2009051393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major voiced clear support Monday [20 September] for Japan's bid to become a permanent member of an expanded U.N. Security Council and called for more active Japanese involvement in U.N. Peacekeeping operations.

Major, who arrived Saturday on a four-day visit, said in a speech at a Tokyo hotel that the world requires not only Japanese financial contributions, "but also your peacekeepers and a confident political voice."

"If there were to be a consensus on (Security Council) enlargement I have no doubt that Japan, by virtue of its global interests, its contribution to international security and its contribution to U.N. peacekeeping, could undertake the full range of responsibilities of a permanent member," Major said.

But in considering expansion of the key decision-making body "the effectiveness of the council must be paramount," he told a gathering arranged by the Japan Federation of Employers Associations.

Major made no mention of whether Japan or other prospective new permanent members should be accorded veto power over Security Council resolutions, as held by the current five permanent members—Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States.

His remarks came just before a meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who will be addressing the U.N. General Assembly session September 27.

Japan has not taken a position on the issue of veto power but has said it is ready to assume the responsibilities of permanent membership and wants to see a consensus on the issue of expansion of the council by 1995.

In a position paper submitted to U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali this summer, Britain did not refer to Japan but stated its view that present arrangements "allow for equitable representation of state from all regions working with permanent members able to assume global responsibilities."

Britain called it "crucial that neither a protracted debate on enlargement, nor precipitate action, should be allowed to diminish the council's effectiveness."

Major's remarks were not the first time Britain has endorsed Japan's bid but represented perhaps the strongest expression of support to date.

Major was decidedly more reserved when queried on the issue just after last July's Group of Seven summit in Tokyo, telling reporters only that Japan "could be among the beneficiaries of the U.N. Reform."

He added then that Japan's assuming such a status "would have to be on the basis of their playing full part in Security Council activities, including peacekeeping."

Later in the same month, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Japan and Germany were natural candidates for permanent membership, while he made it clear Britain will consider only additions to the Security Council, not replacement of current permanent members.

Urges Improved Access to Markets

*OW2009054593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major on Monday [20 September] requested Japan to improve foreign access to Japan's liquor and insurance markets.

Major made the call during a meeting here with top officials of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the most powerful business lobby in Japan.

Specifically, Major sought a hike in the tax on "shochu" Japanese distilled spirits which he claimed is set at an unfairly low level compared with that on Scotch whisky.

British businesses want to have free competition in Japanese markets, Major said.

Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa and other Keidanren officials said they will continue dialogue with British business leaders, but did not make a specific reply to major's requests.

The meeting between Major and Keidanren officials at the Akasaka Palace, the government's guesthouse, was also attended by British business leaders such as Sir Ralph Robins, chairman of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd.

Robins asked Japanese airlines to purchase aircraft engines not only from U.S. makers but from British companies and called on Japan to remove what he called discriminatory treatment of foreign companies in pension fund management.

At present, Rolls-Royce is sounding out Japan Airlines on the possibility of buying jet engines made by the British company.

In a speech at a Tokyo hotel later in the day, major reiterated his opposition to tax discrimination against

imported spirits and said it "cannot be in (Japan's) best interests" to maintain barriers in such other sectors as financial services.

"British companies should have every opportunity to compete on equal terms for large contracts in sectors like aerospace," he said.

Welcoming Keidanren's issuance of guidelines on open purchasing, Major said, "I am sure more Japanese companies will apply them more internationally."

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, Major said that while Britain is satisfied with the level of its investment in Japan, "we aim to do much better."

He pointed out that British direct investment in Japan now approaches 3 billion dollars, half of it made in the last two years.

"We work hard in this market and we welcome you in ours," he said, adding Japanese cooperation is necessary if his government is to prove wrong critics of its policy of openness to Japanese investment.

Major welcomed Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's emphasis on deregulation and structural reform.

"I hope that his government will also move decisively to stimulate domestic demand," which he said would help boost trade and living standards.

Discusses Hong Kong's Reversion

*OW2009112993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major expressed expectations Monday [20 September] that Japan play a part in assuring the smooth reversion of Hong Kong to China in 1997. Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Major voiced the expectations in a 30-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, the officials said.

Hata said the smooth reversion of Hong Kong is of vital importance for the stability and prosperity of the territory and East Asia, and would like to emphasize that when he meets Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the United Nations General Assembly in New York later this month, they said.

Major agreed with Hata and said it is important for Japan, which has influence with China, to stress such points.

The officials quoted Major as telling Hata that Britain recently decided to put priority on Asia in its foreign policy because many British companies are branching out in the region as it continues to develop economically.

Major also cited the increasing political importance of Asia.

Hata, who just returned from a tour of Cambodia and Thailand, also briefed Major about the situation in Cambodia, the officials said.

Urges Bosnians To Honor Agreements

*OW2009121393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major on Monday [20 September] reproached parties to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina for not honoring their agreements and warned of severe hardships ahead if the conflict continues into winter.

"I think people are getting pretty cynical," the British leader lamented in a meeting with reporters at the Japan National Press Club.

Major, who arrived Saturday for a four-day visit, said the cynicism has been spawned by "month after month after month of artificial, bogus agreements being signed, promised and broken within hours of their signature."

Declining to cite any particular group as the impediment to peace, he said, "I think there is a very great premium on every participant to decide that it is necessary to reach an agreement speedily."

Major's remarks coincided with reports that representatives of the three warring ethnic groups, including Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, were meeting with international mediators on the British aircraft carrier *Invincible* in the Adriatic Sea.

International negotiators are trying to reach a peace agreement at a planned meeting of Moslem, Croat and Serb leaders at Sarajevo airport on Tuesday, that would create a new Bosnian "union" of Croat, Serb and Muslim republics linked by a loose confederal system.

Major stressed the importance of ending the civil war before winter sets in. "Last winter, the difficulties of delivering humanitarian aid were serious enough," he said, noting that it was a relatively mild and that the next may be "a good deal more savage."

Rejects U.S.-EC Accord Renegotiation

*OW2009124593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major on Monday [20 September] firmly opposed France's call to renegotiate an agricultural accord between the United States and the European Community (EC), warning it could frustrate negotiations for a global trade deal.

"We have reached an agreement, we should keep to the agreement...and I see no reason for it to be reopened," Major told reporters at the Japan National Press Club.

Major's remarks coincided with the start of talks in Brussels on Monday between EC agricultural and foreign ministers, at which they are to decide the fate of the agreement reached last November at talks in Washington.

The French Government, under pressure from a powerful and militant farm lobby, is threatening to veto the deal unless its EC partners agree to seek changes.

Major cautioned that such a stance could impede efforts by negotiators in Geneva to successfully conclude by a December 15 target date the Uruguay Round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"Agriculture is self-evidently difficult, but I think it cannot be permitted to prevent the completion of the Uruguay Round on the 15th of December—it cannot and it must not," Major said.

France says the pact, which would slash export subsidies by 21 percent for every product, would unduly limit production and harm the EC's 9 million farmers.

Britain and other free-trade proponents like Denmark and the Netherlands argue that renegotiation would certainly delay and possibly derail an overall deal in the round, which is nearly three years past its original five-year deadline.

In a speech to Japanese business leaders earlier in the day, major characterized as "wrong and dangerous" those who suggest a GATT deal "runs against the interests of our citizens."

He said protectionism will only provoke retaliation, escalate trade disputes, politicize economic relations, handicap efficient producers by raising costs, and increase wage pressures.

A GATT deal, by contrast, will generate hundreds of billions of dollars in extra income from increased trade, as well as millions of new jobs, he said.

Major said a considerable amount of time was spent on the issue in his talks earlier in the day with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in which they "shared a determination" to make the deadline.

Major also urged in talks with International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai that Japan make more concessions in such fields as rice imports, tariffs on leather and sugar, and financial services.

U.S.'s Christopher Calls Hata on Mideast Aid

*OW2009011693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher phoned Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata on Sunday night to suggest a meeting next month of donor nations on aid to Palestinians, Foreign Ministry officials said.

He suggested that the meeting be held during the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and said he would like it to be attended by foreign and finance ministers of members of a committee on Middle East economic assistance.

The committee comprises 11 nations and organizations. Besides Japan and the U.S., these include the European Community (EC), Canada and Middle East countries.

Hata said he would like to attend but may send a proxy, as the Diet will be sitting.

Christopher thanked Hata for attending the signing ceremony in Washington last week of the peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), granting Palestinians limited self-rule in the West Bank town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

After the agreement, U.S. President Bill Clinton proposed the donor nation meeting to facilitate the peace process in the Middle East.

Lithuanian Premier 'Hopes' for Diplomatic Ties

OW2009125693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius said Monday [20 September] he hopes this country can soon open economic and diplomatic relations with Japan.

Slezevicius said at a reception in Tokyo he would ultimately like to see Japan and Lithuania establishing full diplomatic relations, establishing embassies in each other's country.

Lithuania and Japan currently maintain diplomatic contacts through Denmark.

The prime minister's private secretary, Rimatas Mencinskas [name as received] added that Slezevicius hopes for "economic cooperation and joint projects rather than just Japanese imports."

His trip to Japan is the first by a top leader of the Lithuanian Government under President Algirdas Brazauskas, leader of the renamed Communist Party who took office earlier this year.

Slezevicius is scheduled to have talks with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Tuesday.

Lithuania gained independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991. On August 31, the nation celebrated the withdrawal of the last of Russian troops from its soil.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry source said Hosokawa is likely to "heartily welcome" the pullout and express Japan's hope to see Russian troops also vacate other Baltic states Estonia and Latvia.

Murayama Defeats Ito for Chairmanship of SDP

OW2009032793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The victory of Tomichi Murayama, chief of the Social Democratic Party's [SDP] Diet administration committee, in the party's chairmanship election became certain Monday [20 September] as the initial vote tallies were announced.

So far, Murayama, 69, has garnered 10,708 votes, against the 2,623 votes obtained by his rival, Masatoshi Ito, a 46-year-old House of Councillors legislator who is also a Buddhist priest.

The balloting is being closely monitored by the seven parties which comprise the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, due to the bitter differences which exist between the two candidates over the party's attitude to government-proposed electoral reform.

Murayama, a veteran legislator who is serving his seventh term in the House of Representatives, won the race on the strength of backing by the mainstream of the party and by outgoing chairman Sadao Yamahana.

There were 130,000 available votes, cast by the party's full and associate members Saturday and Sunday. The size of the vote for Ito is expected to provide an important yardstick to measure the strength of intraparty opposition to the new electoral system for the lower chamber.

If Ito emerges as a close runner-up in the final vote count, it might weaken the hand of Murayama in controlling intraparty opponents of the electoral system in coming months, when the coalition needs to push its electoral and political reform bills through the diet.

Such a development could deepen the ongoing rift within the coalition over the proposed electoral reform, political observers say.

Hosokawa earlier vowed to "take responsibility" if the proposed bills fail to clear the Diet by yearend and told reporters they could interpret his vow as indicating his readiness to resign if his bills become bogged down by the self-imposed deadline.

The proposed electoral system revision would introduce a 500-member lower chamber in lieu of the current 511-member lower chamber whose members are elected from multi-seat electoral districts.

It would combine 250 single-seat constituencies with proportional representation, under which the remaining 250 seats would be allocated in proportion to the number of votes garnered by each party in single-seat districts.

The new SDP chairman will hold a news conference at around 4 P.M. [0700 GMT] in the Diet building.

Ito has opposed the proposed revision of the electoral system, arguing that it would expose the party to "a risk of extinction" in view of the expected difficulties SDP legislators would face in winning nomination as unified candidates of the coalition in the single-seat districts in a future general election.

Murayama disagrees with Ito, arguing that the SDP has to live up to a pledge it made in a July 29 meeting of seven coalition partners, at which the partners decided on a unified platform for electoral and political reform measures, while also deciding to push Hosokawa as the coalition's unified candidate in the prime ministerial race.

The platform pledge committed the parties to push Hosokawa's electoral and political reform proposals, which include the electoral system revision and new antigraft legislation.

KYODO Profiles New Chairman

*OW2009033093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Newly elected Social Democratic Party [SDP] Chairman Tomiichi Murayama is known as a competent behind-the-scenes mediator, but has seldom taken open stands on divisive policy issues such as Japan's defense treaty with the United States.

A leader of the SDP's moderate left, Murayama, 69, has concentrated on pension, welfare and labor issues during his 21 years as a member of the House of Representatives.

He rose through the party ranks to become Diet administration committee chairman in 1991. As the chief interparty negotiator, he took a tough stance in grilling the then ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on the controversial United Nations peacekeeping operations bill, which was eventually passed despite the SDP's staunch opposition.

"Murayama is an 'Asian-style' politician who doesn't worry about political performances and has no distinct policy platform," said Seishiro Fukuda, editor-in-chief at the party newspaper Shakai Shinpo.

"He is a harmonizer who will play a balancing role," Fukuda said.

Murayama's top concern as new party leader will be to prevent a split-up of the SDP, which is sharply divided over how to carry out electoral reforms—the priority issue for the administration of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

In a preelection compromise, Murayama dropped his earlier opposition to the proposed reforms, which already had been backed by the SDP, the largest single component of the seven-party coalition government.

The left wing of the party and many of the SDP's 130,000 full and associate members object to the government's proposed single-seat constituencies combined with proportional representation because they fear the SDP will lose seats, and perhaps even be extinguished.

The party's right wing, which accounts for the larger number of parliamentary seats, has appeared more willing to consider tie-ups with other parties should the reforms lead to an expected major realignment of political forces.

"Murayama will be seeking to prolong the life of the Hosokawa administration because the SDP wants more time to think of ways of how to survive," said Kaoru Okano, president of Meiji University, who spoke privately with Murayama during his campaign.

"I don't think it is very likely that they will come up with any good ideas, but a favorable change in public opinion could help them," he said.

Murayama is no newcomer to the reform bandwagon.

As a novice parliamentarian in 1972, one of his first moves was to join a pro-reform group of new socialist lawmakers that demanded the party break up factions and abandon stodgy traditions that distance it from supporters.

The fifth son of a fisherman from Oita Prefecture, after graduating from Meiji University, Murayama returned to Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu.

He became active in the fishing union before successfully running for a seat on the city council at age 31. He became a prefectural legislator before joining national politics.

Further on New Chairman

*OW2009061593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Veteran legislator Tomiichi Murayama won the Social Democratic Party's [SDP] chairmanship election Monday [20 September] by a large margin over his left-wing rival Masatoshi Ito in a vote seen as endorsing the SDP's commitment to electoral reform.

Following a party convention Saturday, Murayama will assume the leadership of the SDP, the largest among the seven ruling parties that form the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Murayama, 69, garnered 60,475 votes or 77.6 percent in the election held Saturday and Sunday, against 17,489 votes or 22.4 percent cast for Ito, a 46-year-old House of Councillors member who is also a Buddhist priest.

The voter turnout rate was 63.6 percent, a relatively low figure compared with previous chairmanship elections. There were 130,439 eligible votes held by the party's full and associate members.

Murayama succeeds Sadao Yamahana, who offered to resign to take the blame for the SDP's major setback in the July 18 House of Representatives general election. The SDP's strength in the lower house was halved to 70 seats from the preelection 134.

Murayama told reporters in the Diet office building. "I want to reconstruct our party by making efforts to live up to public expectations for political reform."

Murayama, chairman of the party's Diet administration committee, also reaffirmed his campaign promise to help get electoral and political reform bills through the Diet by the year-end.

Prime Minister Hosokawa has indicated that he will step down if his coalition government cannot achieve political reform by the end of this year.

"Although we cannot help hearing critical opinions about proposed electoral reform, our party needs to defend its unity, as it had decided to support the proposed electoral bills," Murayama said.

Tetsu Ueda, Ito's chief campaign manager, told reporters, however, "our success in winning 20 percent of the votes cast under this pressure from the party amounted to a political victory for us."

"This result will exert a powerful influence over parliamentary deliberations of the electoral reform bills," he said.

The balloting has been closely monitored by six other ruling parties which comprise Hosokawa's coalition government due to Ito's vehement opposition to the electoral reform.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, a key ally of Hosokawa, told a separate news conference. "I congratulate Mr. Murayama. I want his party, which is the biggest force in the coalition government, to help the government press ahead" with political reform.

Hosokawa told reporters he was glad the SDP appears to be moving toward firmer support for the coalition government.

Ito has opposed the revision of the electoral system, arguing it would expose the party to "a risk of extinction" because SDP legislators would find it hard to get elected in the proposed single-seat constituencies.

Murayama maintained the SDP has to live up to a pledge it made to support the electoral reform in a July 29 meeting of the seven coalition partners. Going back on the pledge could scuttle the coalition government, he said.

Murayama had earlier expressed reservations over the proposed electoral reform, on the grounds that it could place the SDP at a disadvantage.

Murayama, a legislator who is serving his seventh term in the lower chamber, defeated Ito on the strength of

backing by both the SDP mainstream led by Yamahana and a group of legislators advocating a cautious stand toward the electoral reform.

Under the proposed electoral reform, the lower house would have 500 seats—250 from single-seat constituencies and 250 elected through proportional representation—instead of the present 511 seats elected from multiple-seat districts.

Murayama Holds News Conference

*OW2009130193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Newly-elected Social Democratic Party (SDP) chairman Tomiichi Murayama said Monday [20 September] the SDP under his stewardship will promote expanding Japan's contributions to the global community, including "active financial aid" to help establish self-government by Palestinians.

"Japan should implement active financial aid to help Palestinians establish self-rule" in the Israeli-occupied areas of Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, said Murayama.

Addressing a news conference, Murayama said, however, his party will maintain a cautious stand on a proposal to expand Japan's military role in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

"Japan's international contributions should be conducted in a form that will not contravene the constitution," he said, in apparent reference to Article 9 that bans the use of military forces to resolve international conflicts.

"Japan should contribute to UN peacekeeping operations by establishing a civilian corps different from the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]," he said.

He expressed reservation to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus- Ghali's proposal to deploy UN peace-making forces to such hostility- plagued areas as Somalia.

"The UN peacekeeping forces in Somalia dispatched by (Butrus- Ghali) carry the risk that they themselves might be transformed into a party involved in the strife," he said.

Earlier in the day, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said the SDP's opposition scuttled a government plan to submit to the Diet a bill allowing SDF aircraft to transport Japanese civilians entrapped in military strife or other emergencies.

The SDP has reportedly opposed the bill for fear that it might open the way for government use of SDF aircraft for UN peacekeeping operations.

Murayama, chairman of the SDP's Diet Administration Committee and a former assembly legislator in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu, won the chairmanship by a large

margin over his left-wing rival Masatoshi Ito, in a vote seen as endorsing the SDP's commitment to electoral reform.

Murayama, 69, garnered 65,446 votes in the election held Saturday and Sunday, against 18,075 votes cast for Ito, a 46-year-old House of Councillors legislator who is also a Buddhist priest.

Voter turnout was 66.5 percent, a low figure compared with previous chairmanship elections. There are 130,000 eligible voters who hold full or associate memberships in the party.

Murayama succeeds Sadao Yamahana, who resigned to take the blame for the SDP's poor performance in the July 18 House of Representatives election, in which its lower house strength was halved to 70 seats from 134.

Murayama told reporters, "Although our party will have to trek along a trouble-ridden path, I will throw myself to the service of reconstructing our party."

Murayama also reaffirmed his campaign vow to cooperate with the coalition government to help get electoral and political reform bills through the Diet by year-end.

"Our party needs to defend its unity, as it had decided to support the proposed electoral bill," he told reporters earlier in the day.

Balloting was closely monitored by the seven parties which comprise the coalition government due to Ito's vehement opposition to the government's proposed electoral reforms.

Ito is opposed to the reform proposal, arguing it would expose the party to "a risk of extinction" because SDP legislators would find it hard to get elected in the proposed single-seat constituencies.

Hosokawa earlier indicated he would resign if the proposed bills fail to clear the Diet by year-end.

Under the proposed electoral reform, the lower house would have 500 seats—250 from single-seat constituencies and 250 elected through proportional representation—instead of the present 511 seats elected through multiple-seat districts.

'Ranking' Official on Plan To Cut Income Taxes

OW1709130393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A ranking government official Friday [17 September] supported a plan to cut income taxes prior to securing revenue sources to finance the step.

Financial sources for the tax cuts then should be covered by a hike in the ratio of the consumption tax from the current 3 percent, the official said. But the official

sounded negative about using deficit-covering bonds as a way to raise funds for the move, saying few people support the idea.

The remarks came after the head of the government's tax commission indicated his first official support for income tax reductions earlier in the day.

During a meeting of a commission subcommittee meeting [as received] to reform Japan's overall tax system, many members appeared ready to discuss the possibility of the advanced tax cuts on condition money to finance it is secured, the official said.

Meanwhile, the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai) proposed Friday a similar plan be included in a tax system reform for fiscal 1994.

The scheme has already been recommended by the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry as an effective means of shoring up the faltering Japanese economy.

The government's new pump-priming package, adopted Thursday, did not contain the much-wanted income tax cuts to the disappointment of many quarters in Japan.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa Friday supported income tax cuts, although he did not explain how to make them financially feasible.

Business Panel Gives Suggestions to Tokyo

OW2009094593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japan should set a reduction target for its huge current account surplus by its ratio to gross national product (GNP), a business body said in a set of suggestions to the government Monday [20 September].

Other suggestions include removal of government regulations on industries and boosting the public works budget for the next 10-year plan by 100 trillion yen to 530 trillion yen, said the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai).

Doyukai officials said the suggestions were made by a committee of the organization which wants the proposals to be included in an economic report to be compiled by an advisory panel of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

The panel, led by Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), is expected to hammer out the report similar to the Maekawa Report of 1986 by the end of the year.

Doyukai said the nation's economy will not come out of the current economic doldrums by ordinary measures. He said the government should change the nation's economy to harmonize it with international economic structures and to improve quality of life of the people.

For this purpose, officially setting an adequate ratio of current account surplus to GNP, as the United States has pushed for in bilateral trade talks, is a useful way to reduce the surplus, it said.

The report also said the government should remove its regulations over such industries as agriculture, electric power, gas, financial and insurance. Relaxing regulations may produce employment problems for a short period of time, but it will create competition and will eventually bring a lot of merit for corporations and industries as well as for consumers, it added.

By raising the consumption tax, income tax cuts will be another measure to improve the nation's economy, Doyukai also said.

Central Bank 'Expected' To Cut Discount Rate

OW2009035193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT
20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) is expected to cut the official discount rate by half a percentage point on Tuesday [21 September] to an all-time low of 2.00 percent per annum, informed sources said Monday.

A policy board meeting on Tuesday morning is expected to decide on the cut to reinforce the government's fresh economic stimulus package approved September 16 in an effort to shore up the stagnant economy, the sources said.

The cut in the key lending rate would be the seventh since July 1991, when the central bank reduced the rate for the first time in more than four years, by 0.5 percentage point to 5.50 percent.

The last cut in the rate, which the BOJ charges on window loans to private banks, was made this February, bringing it down to 2.5 percent, equal to the previous record low at which it stood from February 1987 to May 1989.

BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno has repeatedly said that the central bank is not considering cutting the rate at the moment, even after the bank confirmed September 10 business activity is stagnant in its quarterly "Tankan" survey of business confidence for August.

The rate cut would be expected to be used by the central bank to guide market rates down to encourage corporate capital spending and lighten the burden of interest rates.

The BOJ has been easing its grip on money market rates since mid-August, sending them to record lows and prompting banks to cut their short-term and long-term prime lending rates.

Despite such efforts, the central bank was confronted with poor results in latest economic indicators, including

its Tankan, or a quarterly survey of business sentiment, and the Gross National Product (GNP) for the April-June quarter.

The survey showed business confidence among major manufacturers waning again after pausing in its downward trend in the previous May survey.

The GNP shrank 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, or an annual 2.0 percent, posting the first fall in three quarters.

Meanwhile, the easing of credit backs up the government's newly launched economic measures—including various types of deregulation, the recycling to consumers of benefits from the yen's rise, and additional spending worth some 6.2 trillion yen.

Also in sight is stronger foreign pressure on Japan to boost domestic demand to reduce its huge trade surplus, especially ahead of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's first visit to the United States in late September and a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers expected to be held in Washington on September 25.

The new discount rate compares with official rates of 3.0 percent in the United States and 6.25 percent in Germany.

The German Bundesbank cut the rate this month by 0.5 percentage point, exerting further pressure on Japan to cut its rate.

Saito Declines To Comment on Rate Cut 20 Sep

OW2009095293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT
20 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito Monday [20 September] declined to comment on reports of an imminent cut in the official discount rate and reiterated his opposition to an income tax cut.

"I'm not in a position to comment on monetary policy that is decided by the Bank of Japan," Saito told a regular news conference, referring to reports that the central bank is to cut the key rate by 0.5 percentage to a record low 2.0 percent Tuesday.

On an income tax cut, Saito stressed his opposition to the idea of cutting income tax ahead of raising other taxes and issuing "bridge bonds."

"Such bonds are nothing more than deficit-covering bonds," he said, noting that his ministry will wait and see the discussions at the government's Tax Commission.

Saito said Japan will explain to its trading partners at international meetings in late September the effects of deregulation included in the fresh stimulus package adopted Friday on top of April's 13.2 trillion program, and spending earmarked in the initial budget for the current fiscal year.

He was responding to comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and officials of Japan's trading partners calling on Japan to take further fiscal actions led by discount rate and income tax cuts.

Saito confirmed that a meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of 10 (G-10) industrialized nations will be held in Washington next Sunday with discussions expected to focus on economic conditions and measures.

But he said the schedule for a Group of Seven meeting is not yet decided.

The G-10 meeting will be followed by an interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the same day, a joint development meeting between the IMF and the World Bank on Monday, and a general meeting from Tuesday to Thursday, Saito said.

Although unconfirmed, the issue of assistance to Palestinians could become one of the key agenda items, he said.

North Korea

Report on 16 Sep U.S. 'Aerial War Exercises'

SK1809053493 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists Thursday [16 September] brought pursuit-assault planes, a commanding plane and refueling tankers to the sky above South Korea from their overseas bases and staged provocative aerial war exercises against the North together with the puppets, according to military sources.

Flown in the exercises above Yongwol, Wonju and Umsong were various types of fighter-bombers, assault planes, pursuit-assault planes and observation planes, more than 300 in all.

The manoeuvres were aimed at increasing the coordinated strike capacities of overseas-based flying corps and the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the puppet Air Force against the North and guaranteeing a unified command of the "E-3" AWACS plane.

That day, a Pacific-based formation of refueling tankers that flew to the sky above the sea off Kunsan made shuttle flights between Oeyon Islet and Wi Islet, refueling dozens of fighter planes in the mid air.

On the same day, various types of reconnaissance planes committed aerial photographing and electronic spying on the depths of the northern half of Korea and aerial espionage on its inland and coastline areas.

Chinese NPC Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

SK1809104593 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The delegation of the National People's Congress [NPC] of China led by Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, has visited Mangyongdae. The guests, who visited the old Mangyongdae home, listened to the immortal story about this historic house and looked attentively at the relics preserved with the greatest care. They posed for photographs commemorating their visit to the old Mangyongdae home.

After the visit, the delegation head said: We have always pictured Mangyongdae in our hearts. We feel honored to visit the old home where President Kim Il-song was born.

The delegation also visited the Chuche Ideology Tower being built in accordance with our party's far-reaching plan to let people remember the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for ages to come. The guests looked around the towers and statues. They then viewed Pyongyang from the tower observatory.

After the visit, the delegation head wrote on the guest book that they hope the Korean people will vigorously march forward under the leadership of President Kim Il-song.

In addition, the delegation visited the Arch of Triumph, the Fatherland Liberation War Exhibition Hall, the Great Hall of People's Study, and the 1 May Stadium. After that, they watched a circus performance.

O Chin-u Meets Visiting Thai Defense Minister

SK1909004393 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u Saturday met and had a friendly talk with Sukmak Wichit, minister of defence of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his entourage, then the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Kim Kwang-chin, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces.

Ministry Fetes Thai Minister

SK1909115893 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party last evening for the Minister of Defence of the Kingdom of Thailand on a visit to Korea.

Speaking at the party, Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u said that the visit of the Thai minister of defence marked an important occasion in further

strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the peoples and Armed Forces of Korea and Thailand.

"We are rejoiced over the great achievements of the people and Army officers and men of Thailand in the work for the democratic development and socio-economic prosperity of the country, the promotion of the people's wellbeing and the strengthening of the defence capability", O Chin-u said. He wished them greater success in their future work.

Thai Minister of Defence Sukmak Wichit in his speech referred to the frequent visits of the high-level delegations of the two countries in recent years. This has contributed to further developing the friendly relations between the peoples and Armies of the two countries, he noted, adding:

"I was deeply moved to see the development of Korea. I am convinced that Korea will be surely reunified into one."

Peruvian Socialist Party Praises North Korea

*SK1709083893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430
GMT 17 Sep 93*

[**"Korean-style Socialism is Invincible"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—The Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru in a statement published on September 2 on the occasion of the national day of Korea said the Korean people have traversed a bright path of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in national defence. "This is a result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has set forth unique lines suited to the specific conditions of the country and solved all problems by actively enlisting the strength of the popular masses as required by the *chuche* idea, and of the Workers' Party of Korea," stressed the statement.

It said Korean-style socialism which places man at the centre and serves man in all realms of society including politics and the economy, firmly maintaining independence in politics and keeping alive the brilliant national traditions, is fundamentally different from the administrative, bureaucratic socialism which collapsed overnight.

"Now the DPRK proves that true socialism which takes the *chuche* idea as its guideline is invincible," the statement said, adding:

"The Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru will regard the fundamentals of the man-centred *chuche* philosophy as its guideline and apply it."

Peruvian Communist Party Delegation Arrives

*SK1709214493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512
GMT 17 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee Renan Rafo Munoz arrived in Pyongyang today.

It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and an official concerned.

WPK Fetes Delegation

*SK1809054193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Friday [17 September] arranged a banquet for the visiting delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party.

Speaking at the banquet, Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said the two parties are class brothers that are advancing shoulder to shoulder for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism and of socialism.

The Peruvian Communist Party, he noted, is striving to strengthen the unity and cohesion of its ranks and form a united front embracing the nation's progressive political parties and organisations and broad segments of working masses and for a close solidarity with progressive political parties of different continents including Latin America. "Our party highly appreciates this and expresses full support and solidarity for this," he added.

Head of the delegation Renan Raffo Munoz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, in his reply said the Peruvian Communists would like to learn from the experiences accumulated by the Workers' Party and people of Korea in their efforts to build socialism, closely united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

"The Peruvian people speak highly of Korea's development in the economy and other realms and its energetic efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and the cause of independence," he said.

WPK, Delegation Hold Talks

*SK1809114893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP].

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK, and officials concerned, and on the opposite side were the delegation of the PCP headed by Renan Rafo Munoz, general secretary of the C.C., the PCP.

The sides exchanged views on further developing the relations between the two parties and on some questions of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

International Telecommunications Official Arrives

*SK1909111993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027
GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Pekka Tarjanne, secretary-general of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and his party arrived here Saturday.

They were met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Post and Telecommunications Chang Pong-chin and the acting resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme here.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Official

*SK2009064893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Sunday with Pekka Tarjanne, secretary-general of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and his companion who paid a courtesy call on him.

Kim Yong-nam Receives Malian Foreign Minister

*SK1709234093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513
GMT 17 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, today met with a delegation of the Malian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Malians abroad and African integration headed by Secretary General Noumou Diakite.

He conversed with the guests in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Greet's Kittsian, Nevisian Premier

*SK18091113893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 16 sent a message of greetings to Prime Minister of St. Kitts-Nevis Kennedy Simmonds on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its independence.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop on good terms with each passing day, President Kim Il-song in the message sincerely wished the prime minister and people of St. Kitts-Nevis big success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Abroad

From Foreign Party Leaders

*SK1809043793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages came from Dragomir Draskovic, chairman of the National Committee of the Communists League-Movement for Yugoslavia; Dogu Ferincek, chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey; Ali Houdou, secretary general of the Party of Revolution of Benin; Gerald Perreira, general secretary of the National Movement for the Authentic Independence of Guyana; Leon Nzokene, general secretary of the Congolese Socialist Party; Victor Voichita, chairman of the Romanian Party for New Society; and Renan Raffo Munoz, general secretary, and Guillermo Herrera Montecinos, international secretary, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party.

In the messages they extended warm congratulations to President Kim Il-song and wished him good health and long life.

They highly estimated the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and expressed support to the Korean people's struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and dignity and achieve national reunification.

Meanwhile, a message of greetings came to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from Trino Melean, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

From Heads of State

*SK1909111393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000
GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received messages of greetings from President of the Republic of Cameroon Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Venezuela Ramon Jose Velasquez, President of the Republic of Cyprus Glavcos Kliridhis and President of the Republic of Rwanda Habyarimana Juvenal on the 45th DPRK founding anniversary.

In the messages they wished President Kim Il-song good health and happiness and the Korean people progress and prosperity.

They expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and their countries would grow stronger in the interests of the peoples.

From Party Leaders

*SK2009064493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Messages came from Man Mohan Adhikari, president of the Central Committee of the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism); Hasanul Haq Inu, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh National Socialist Party; Nir Mal Sen, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Workers and peasants of Bangladesh; Rashed Khan Menon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Bangladesh; Narayan Man Bujukchhe, chairman of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party; Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); A.F.M. Mahbubul Huq, convener of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh who is chairman of the Federation of Five Parties of Bangladesh; and C.R. Aslam, president of the Pakistan Socialist Party.

They in the messages expressed the belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song would consolidate and develop the successes gained in the socialist construction and surely achieve the cause of the country's reunification.

They wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

A message of greetings also came to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from General Secretary Adolfo Gonzalez Urdaneta and International Secretary Emil Guevara of the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Units, Workers

*SK1809043693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to different units and working people who had distinguished themselves in aiding the People's Army by displaying the beautiful tradition of Army-civilian unity, in the name of supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of

Korea. Thanks were conveyed to the Ministry of Mining Industry, the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex, the Academy of Koryo Medical Science and officials and inhabitants of Kumsong-tong No. 2, Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, and other units and working people.

He also extended thanks to commanding officers and soldiers of units of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces (KPSF) including the Yi Chong-sik unit of the KPA and the Yi Se-ho Unit of the KPSF who had helped civilians with all sincerity.

His thanks also went to the public service workers and party organization of the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel who had shown the honesty of Koreans by highly displaying socialist moral traits.

Sends Books to Institute

*SK1809105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008
GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent some 1,000 volumes of books of over 550 kinds to the Grand People's Study House, the seat of study for the whole people, on more than ten occasions this year. And recently again he sent books of some 10 kinds.

They include books for the development of science and technology in various domains such as gene engineering, electronic industry, medical science and mining and enhancement of the level of cultural knowledge of the people.

Socio-political books, literary and art books, the latest scientific and technological books sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il there in the last decade amount to 155,800 volumes of 64,500 kinds.

These books have been widely read by people in Pyongyang and from local areas, giving a big help to them in their socio-political activities and scientific pursuits.

Receives Greetings From Abroad

*SK1909111593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004
GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Messages of greetings came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

They came from Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); Marian Donnelly, president, and Pat Quearney, general secretary, of the Workers' Party of Ireland; Ali Hasan, general secretary of the Supreme Council of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon; Renan Rafo Munoz, general secretary,

and Guillermo Herrera Montecinos, international secretary, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Ali Houdou, secretary general of the Party of Revolution of Benin; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Walid Junblat, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; and Gerald Perreira, general secretary of the National Movement for the Authentic Independence of Guyana.

In the messages they extended warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il and wished him good health and long life.

They hoped that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il would make success and progress in the struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve national reunification.

Association Sends Letter to French President

SK1809104793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The France-Korea Friendship Association sent a letter to the French president on September 7 concerning the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the South Korean authorities' anti-DPRK moves.

The letter says the nuclear problem in Korea cropped up when the United States deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The allegation of some countries that the DPRK is "trying to present a nuclear threat" to the United States, a nuclear military power, is a pretext to stimulate the U.S. policy hostile to Korea, it notes, holding that the United States should implement the DPRK-U.S. joint statement.

The letter urges that France should exercise its influence upon the South Korean authorities to refrain from nuclear threats, and slanders against the DPRK and positively approach negotiation and reunification.

Reaction to South 'Spy Ship' After 'Infiltration'

Newspapers Denounce 'Espionage'

SK1809045693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—Papers here today in their commentaries lash out at the espionage committed by the South Korean puppets with the infiltration of a spy ship deep into the western territorial waters of the North side on September 16.

The military provocation this time, says NODONG SINMUN, indicates that the present South Korean rulers under the "civilian" mask are a group of military

fascists and bellicose elements matching the rulers of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics."

The analyst goes on:

Judging from the precedent of the South Korean "regimes" which incited confrontation and increased tension in the past, thus foiling North-South dialogue, by staging reckless military exercises against the North, whenever North-South dialogue was put on the order of the day and the sentiments for reunification rose to a high tide among the fellow countrymen, the recent military provocation was, no doubt, a deliberate act to lower the checkbar on the exchange of special envoys between the two sides.

This military provocation was a practical action to put the brake on the third-stage DPRK-USA talks by blocking North-South dialogue and rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula strained. It clearly revealed once again the malice and traitorous nature of the South Korean rulers who are going under the "civilian" mask. It is a mistake, if the present "government" of South Korea thinks that it could get something from rash military adventures which the "regimes" of military dictatorship resorted to in the past days.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst demands that the South Korean authorities apologize for the infiltration of the spy ship and combatant ships and apologize to the nation for aggravating the North-South relations and leading the situation to an acute phase.

Talks' Delegate Gives Statement

SK1809163593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1505 GMT 18 Sep 93

["Statement" issued by the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang on 18 September; read by announcer]

[Text] According to the report of the relevant organization, the South Korean authorities committed a grave military provocation of infiltrating a spy ship deep into the sea of our side near the Mahap Island in front of Chejang-ri, Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province at about 1306 on 16 September, taking advantage of the fog on the sea off the west coast, and perpetrating an act of espionage on our side's coastal front area.

When our side was about to take a strong self-defensive measure against this, the South Korean destroyers and combat ships which were protecting the spy ship at the Taechong Island infiltrated into the waters of our side's sea. Removing the men and the spy equipment from the spy ship onto the combat ship, they hastily escaped to the south.

The spy ship, which was captured by the patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, that proceeded to the waters of the sea on the spot on that day is made of white plastic, making it difficult to see with the naked eye or to locate with a detection device.

That the South Korean authorities infiltrated a spy ship in broad daylight and committed an act of espionage against our side is an intentional and premeditated act of provocation aimed at extremely aggravating the North-South relations and blocking the forthcoming dialogue.

The North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks resolutely denounces in the name of the entire nation the South Korean authorities' act of crime creating a grave obstacle to the future of the resumption of dialogue by an open military provocation at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are in progress and the working delegates' contact for the exchange of the highest level's special envoys is approaching.

The South Korean authorities, perpetrating the criminal maneuvers of infiltrating a spy ship and committing an act of espionage, revealed that their pretension to respond, though belatedly, to our proposal for the exchange of special envoys was a deception and mockery in the eyes of people at home and abroad.

The South Korean authorities have never attempted to carry on a dialogue for reunification in a true position. They announced and conducted the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a large scale nuclear war exercise—early this year, thereby rupturing the meeting of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee, which was making slow progress with difficulty [kungunhi chinhaengdoeo odun]. Last August, when the issue of the resumption of the dialogue was being discussed, they announced a plan for a large-scale war exercise and conducted the Ulchi Focus Lens war exercise against us, thus blocking the dialogue.

The South Korean authorities babbled as if the issue on the realization of the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula is to be resolved through the inter-Korean dialogue. However, they have employed a double tactic to solve the problem, by seeking the so-called international cooperative system to back them up and imposing pressure on the fellow countrymen by using someone else's power.

The South Korean authorities incited confrontation and increased tension, thus foiling North-South dialogue, by concocting a plot against us and staging the war exercise whenever the North-South dialogue was put on the order of the day and the sentiments for reunification rose to a high tide among the fellow countrymen. This is the same old trick of the South Korean authorities.

Presenting the North-South dialogue as the precondition for the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks, the South Korean authorities acted disgracefully by begging the outside forces not to hold the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks until the inter-Korean dialogue was held. They committed the military provocation to dissipate the exchange of the special envoys and, thus, desperately hinder the DPRK-U.S. talks. This is nothing but a product of antidiialogue, antinational maneuvers.

The South Korean authorities should not act rashly. They should clearly realize that if they devote themselves to betraying the dialogue partner and ridiculing the fellow countrymen on the matter of great importance, the result will be that they will dig their own graves like the separatists of the Fifth and Sixth Republics.

The South Korean authorities should apologize to the fellow countrymen for the recent military provocative acts and mete out the punishment of the criminals who are responsible for the infiltration of the spying ship deep into our territorial waters.

In addition, if the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the North-South dialogue, they should renounce the antinational, foreign force-dependent treachery to the country and the nation to achieve a sinister purpose. They should also stop the nuclear war exercise as demanded by us and should express a clear stance without delay that they will stop seeking the international cooperative system.

If the South Korean authorities, regardless of our repeated warnings, continue to take on the road to confrontation and war, seeking the insidious maneuvers, they should be held totally responsible for this.

We together with all other fellow countrymen will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

[Dated] 18 September 1993, Pyongyang

Further on Delegate's Statement

SK1809154793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—The North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks issued a statement today denouncing the South Korean authorities for infiltrating a spy ship into the waters of the North side.

The statement said that the espionage the South Korean authorities committed against the North side by infiltrating a spy ship in broad daylight is a deliberate and premeditated provocation intended to extremely aggravate the North-South relations and block the dialogue which has been placed on the order of the day.

It goes on:

The North side's delegation to the inter-Korean high-level talks bitterly condemns in the name of the whole nation such criminal acts of the South Korean authorities as [word indistinct] grave difficulties in the way of resuming dialogue by committing an open military provocation at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are making progress and a contact of working-level delegates for an exchange of special envoys of top-level authorities between the North and the South is at hand.

The South Korean authorities must apologize to the nation for their military provocation and severely punish

the criminals who had infiltrated the spy ship deep into the territorial waters of the North side.

If they are truly interested in the North-South dialogue, they should refrain from treacherous acts of depending on foreign forces to achieve a sinister purpose with the help of outside forces and manifest at once their unequivocal stance to stop nuclear war exercises and not to seek "international mutual assistance system" as demanded by the North.

If the South Korean authorities keep to the road of confrontation and war, continually playing sinister tricks, despite our repeated warnings, they will be wholly responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

We together with all other fellow countrymen will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

CPRF Issues Statement

*SK2009015093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Sep 93*

["Press Statement" issued by Chong Sin-hyok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 19 September; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Chon Sin-hyok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued a press statement on 19 July. In the press statement, he denounced the South Korean authorities for recently committing a grave military provocation by infiltrating a spy ship deep into our territorial waters and perpetrating an act of espionage. The press statement reads:

Press statement by Chong Sin-hyok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The South Korean authorities committed a hostile act of infiltrating a spy boat into our sides' territorial waters some time ago. This creates deep concern among all the Korean people and the world's people.

Our relevant organization's investigation clearly confirms that the South Korean ship which invaded deep into our side's territorial waters off the west coast was a spy boat in view of its performance and various equipment. The South Korean authorities have not shown a sincere attitude toward our principled demand put forth by our side for exchanging special envoys. Instead, they infiltrated a spy boat into our side's territorial waters. This is a grave military provocation which cannot be justified by any excuse. This is also tantamount to a hostile act in which they show their haughty attitude toward North-South dialogue.

I recognize that the South Korean authorities' mean act of infiltrating a spy boat against a party to dialogue is an intolerable challenge against all the people's aspiration for national reconciliation and great unity, and I sharply denounce this.

Recalling the history of North-South relations, the South Korean ruling circles have fabricated an incident of anticommunist stratagem or made a commotion of military provocation whenever new progress in North-South relations was made through our sincere efforts. Thus, they have either complicated developments or intensified tension.

The South Korean authorities have continued to reject our proposal for exchanging special envoys, and, when in a dilemma, they reluctantly made a gesture of responding to our proposal. In their bid to prevent the realization of the proposal by all means, they perpetrated the reckless provocative incident of infiltrating a spy boat.

This shows our repeated claim, which is very just and appropriate, that in order to be a reliable dialogue partner, the South Korean side should at least express a clear attitude toward several principled demands, including the issue of discontinuing the nuclear war exercise.

The South Korean authorities have not been a trustworthy dialogue partner. They have not defended independence, the life of the nation, and have not hesitated to break their promise to us, that is, to fellow countrymen. Thus, they are becoming an unreliable group.

Even though they have infiltrated the spy boat, they have had the impudence of alleging that the boat was transporting garbage.

The South Korean authorities have embezzled billions from the people's properties and have been engaged in corruption. Nonetheless, they have impudently become ministers, vice ministers, and lawmakers. Thus, they are a group of robbers.

Indeed, there are not any South Korean rulers who have not undermined the national interest. Such a deplorable situation has taken place in South Korea. It is evident that the South Korean rulers are not interested in the North-South dialogue and national peace reunification, which are related to the vital interests of the nation.

In view of the spy boat infiltration incident, we believe the South Korean authorities should express their attitude toward some of the principled issues we have demanded. By so doing, they would clearly show their sincerity and trustiness to the nation.

If the South Korean authorities admit their impure behavior in connection with the spy boat incident and apologize to the nation, it will be a standard showing their will for the North-South dialogue.

The South Korean authorities should clearly know that they cannot avoid answering to the nation under any circumstances. They should show a sincere attitude that can convince all fellow countrymen.

Further on CPRF Statement

SK2009072593 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511*
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—Chong Sinhyok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued a statement September 19 bitterly denouncing the South Korean authorities' infiltration of a spy ship on espionage mission deep into the territorial waters of the North side on September 16 as an intolerable challenge to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reconciliation and great unity of the nation.

The statement says:

The history of North-South relations shows that each time there was a sign of improvement in the North-South relations thanks to the sincere efforts of the North, the South Korean rulers concocted an anti-North "case" or perpetrated a military provocation, making the situation complicated and increasing the tensions.

This time, too, the South Korean authorities, driven to a tight corner after their repeated refusal of the North-proposed exchange of special envoys, pretended to accede to it and perpetrated a reckless provocation by infiltrating a spy ship so that the exchange cannot be realized.

This eloquently shows how just and natural we are in repeatedly urging the South Korean side to manifest a clear attitude toward some principled demands including stop to nuclear war exercises if it is to be a trustworthy dialogue partner.

The South Korean authorities, however, have failed to prove themselves to be our trustworthy dialogue partner.

They are bereft of independence, the life and soul of the nation, and freely break their promise given to the North, fellow countrymen. They are shamelessly insisting that the spy ship is a "fish transport ship." They are a group of gangsters who shamelessly hold the posts of "cabinet ministers and vice-ministers" and "lawmakers" while bleeding the people white, lining their pockets with illicit fortune amounting to tens of billions of won and engaging themselves in irregularities.

Whether the South Korean authorities admit their sinister intention and apologize to the nation for the spy ship incident, or not will be a touchstone showing whether they intend to have a dialogue with the North, or not.

They must manifest a sincere attitude understandable to the fellow countrymen, clearly mindful that they cannot avoid answering to the nation in any case.

Daily on South's 'Precondition' for Dialogue

SK2009052393 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505*
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—Although the South Korean authorities put up the resumption of North-South dialogue as a precondition for DPRK-USA talks, alleging that the North is to blame for the failure of the dialogue, it is nothing but a despicable intrigue invented by the "civilian"-veiled "government" of South Korea to evade the blame for its criminal act in breaking up the dialogue with the North, stresses NODONG SINMUN on Sunday [19 September].

The paper in a by-lined article titled "Who Blocked Dialogue" says:

The present rulers of South Korea had talked as if they would make a "fundamental change" in the North-South relations and the reunification policy, but they closed all the doors of North-South dialogue including the North-proposed exchange of special envoys.

Now they raise the resumption of North-South dialogue as a precondition for DPRK-USA talks with an ill-intentioned argument for "dialogue." This is a criminal act to lay hurdles in the way of DPRK-USA talks and prevent the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula from being solved through it. It is also a crafty ruse to divert elsewhere the people's protest against them and bridge over the crisis of the "civilian government."

With no sophism, however, can the South Korean authorities evade the blame for their treacherous acts in barring North-South dialogue and increasing the tensions.

If they are truly willing to have a dialogue with the North, they must give up the shameless and despicable act of reversing black and white, manifest a clear stand toward the principled demands of the North including stop to all nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and approach the dialogue with a sincere attitude.

Daily Comments on Kim Yong-sam's CNN Interview

SK1809081793 *Pyongyang Radio Pyonyang in Korean to South Korea 0554 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 15 September commentary: "Cry of One Shuddering at Anxiety"]

[Text] The South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam, in a so-called interview with the U.S. television CNN on 12 September, talked gibberish.

According to a report, Kim Yong-sam touched upon various issues, including the North-South relations, the North-South dialogue, the U.S. military presence in South Korea, and reforms there, for some 20 minutes.

What he said at the interview was incoherent, childish, and far below the standard of a highest person in authority.

Being unable to hide his anxiety over the might of our ever-victorious socialism, during the interview he attempted to indiscreetly slander us with every imaginable means.

As the world recognizes, we have a great *chuche* ideology. On the basis of such ideology, the leader, the party, and the masses are united as one. The socialism of our own style shaped in the Republic has exerted a great effect on South Korea and the rest of the world. The South Korean may have made his remarks because he is afraid of this. However, attempting to slander our socialism is nothing but a ridiculous act.

After he took office at Chongwadae [presidential offices], Kim Yong-sam boasted quite eloquently about a civilian government, building a new Korea, and reforms. Six months later, however, he is at his wit's end. The civilian government in South Korea is indeed unstable with an unpredictable future. These are by no means empty words.

The South Korean ruler said that he will cure the Korean illness. Nonetheless, he aggravated the illness, debilitating it into an incurable one. Widely-advertised reforms, in the guise of pain-sharing, committed a sin by giving pains to workers and peasants.

During the past fifth and sixth republics, the dialogue between the North and South existed. However, the civilian government blocked not only the dialogue between the authorities but also the civilian-level dialogue.

Taking the political situation in South Korea for example, the plenary session is yet to begin due to discord between the ruling and the opposition parties, even after the regular session of the National Assembly opened. Hence, the president cannot even make a parliamentary speech. This proves that the civilian government is showing the sign of ruin and downfall.

It is a matter of course that the South Korean people are arguing that the present ruler is no better than his previous military dictators and that they say the present regime is unlikely to last longer than this year.

However, the South Korean ruler, who cannot even protect his own stance, attempted to rationalize his failure by picking on us. How crooked he is!

Also, the South Korean ruler openly said in his news interview that we had deployed the military forces into the foremost line, and that because of this, he will continue a policy of depending on foreign forces. These remarks have clearly disclosed his true colors of flunkeyism.

The world is aware that we aspire to the peaceful reunification based on the great national unity. We,

therefore, need not explain it. The problem lies in the fact that the South Korean ruler—who said that there is no allied state better than the same nation—has said that he cannot live without being helped by foreign forces, thus, slandering and libeling the fellow countrymen.

This shows that there is no change yet in the South Korean policy of depending on foreign forces even though power in South Korea has been changed, and that even today's civilian government in South Korea is no more than a puppet government that has completely discarded the national dignity.

Because of such a power in South Korea—which rejects the same countrymen but instead fawns upon and follows foreign forces—confrontation between our nations is being aggravated and the South Korean people's national sovereignty is being infringed on. This is a well-known fact.

We cannot but raise the issue on the South Korean ruler's remarks made at his news interview when he talked once again about sanctions on us, thus, distorting a truth as if we were opposed to the North-South dialogue. Doubtlessly, this is a mean act intended to escape from his criminal responsibility for the severance of dialogue with us after placing the cloak of civilian government.

A lie cannot hide a truth. When we extended our hands for cooperation with the 10-point program for the great unity of the whole nation, the South Korean rulers rejected it by conducting war exercises for a northward invasion.

It is also the South Korean ruler who has said that he will not hold North-South summit talks even though he proposed them at one time. Let us see a case of exchange of special envoys between the North and South. If the South Korean authorities intend to resolve the pending issues, including the nuclear issue, through the exchange of special envoys, there is no reason for them not to suspend all nuclear war exercises against the fellow countrymen—as demanded by us—and not to express their position of not committing an act of slandering the fellow countrymen, thus, talking about the cooperative system under the pretext of the nuclear issue.

The South Korean rulers said at one time that they would carry out the exchange of special envoys without sticking to formality. Nevertheless, they have not yet expressed their position on holding the dialogue. They have refused to hold such a dialogue but instead attempted to shift their responsibility onto the dialogue partner. This is a mean and unconscientious act.

The South Korean rulers seem to obtain something from aggravating North-South confrontation by all means and doing harm to the fellow countrymen with the might of foreign forces, but their act will bring about only a result that would further hasten the end of the civilian-led power.

Daily Condemns South for 'Hampering' U.S. Talks

SK1909112293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today hits out at the South Korean authorities for raising a hue and cry over the DPRK-U.S. talks and hampering their progress, averse to their success.

The South Korean authorities are putting a spoke in the DPRK-U.S. talks, prattling that any "agreement between the DPRK and the United States is meaningless" as long as the so-called "nuclear problem" has not been settled, and the DPRK-U.S. talks should "be held no more" before the "North-South dialogue makes progress," the news analyst says, and goes on:

As for the talks between the DPRK and the United States, they are talks between the two sovereign states for the purpose of discussing and settling the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and the pending problems between the DPRK and the United States. Accordingly, how the problem is discussed and what agreement is signed at the talks is the thing to be done by the parties concerned, not by a third party.

The South Korean authorities with no qualification and power to meddle in the DPRK-U.S. talks are taking issue with the agreement between the DPRK and the United States. This is a rude act contrary to the diplomatic common sense.

They have no reason to abuse and slander the content of the agreement between the DPRK and the United States. It cannot be overlooked that the South Korean ruling quarters are misleading the public opinions by linking the DPRK-U.S. talks with the North-South dialogue. The South Korean authorities are to blame for the failure of the North-South dialogue.

All the action of the South Korean authorities is aimed at putting a block in the DPRK-U.S. talks and delaying and stopping the solution of the nuclear problem and denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, keeping the DPRK-U.S. relations hostile as they are and putting "international pressure" on us to get anything.

The South Korean authorities are intending to foil the DPRK-U.S. talks to keep the U.S.-toeing existence out of their selfish demand. Such act, however, reveals their anti-national color as a puppet "regime".

The South Korean authorities must squarely see the changed reality and act with discretion.

Commentary on South's Claim On Mt. Paektu

SK1709145493 Pyongyang Radio Pyongyang in Korean to South Korea 0533 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can the Colonial Puppets Dare Point an Accusing Finger at Someone Else?"]

[Text] According to a report of South Korean broadcast, the puppets decided to adopt a so-called resolution on the confirmation of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu at the 165th regular session of the National Assembly.

The content of the resolution is that they will declare invalid the agreement already reached between the DPRK and PRC on Mt. Paektu and that they will urge us to immediately take steps to recover the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu.

Indeed, their act is presumptuous and preposterous. That all sorts of people in South Korea abruptly raised the issue of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu, which cannot be a target of any dispute, itself is a nonsensical gibberish of a mental patient.

In the so-called resolution, they put forward as a basis the Article No. 3 of their Constitution, which freely stipulated that the territories of the ROK are the Korean peninsula and its islands, as well as some other documents. Thus, they argued pros and cons on the issue of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu. This is the height of preposterous acts.

South Korea is not a state but a colonial world which the South Korean people themselves call the land of treachery, the vain community, and the place from which they want to escape forever. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets argue pros and cons about the issue of the territorial claim. We want to ask them if they are not ashamed of such an act.

Viewing the act of the puppets, we think that they lost their sense of reality and are sleepwalkers.

It is a widely known fact to the world that we have already resolved the issue of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu in a most correct manner and in the interest of the nation.

Our Republic, which assumes the independence as the life of the nation and state, always grandly exercised sovereign rights in foreign relations and defended and protected the interest and dignity of the nation.

The difference in the North and the South is that our Republic is thoroughly independent, while South Korea is thoroughly subordinate.

Our proverb notes that the one who should be reprovved often scolds others. This is applied to the act of the puppets.

The South Korean puppets concluded such nation-selling and disgraceful treaties and agreements as Ulsa Treaty [protectorate treaty concluded between Korea and Japan in 1905] while adhering to the policy of relying on outside forces. They left South Korea, a half of the nation, to the hand of outside forces. The whole world knows this.

A paper of overseas compatriots wrote that the nearly half-century-long history of the South Korean Government is characterized as the history of subjugation without independence.

The present civilian government in South Korea is not different from previous regimes in terms of its subordinate nature to outside forces and disgraceful character.

The present nation-selling puppets do not pay any attention to the interest and dignity of the nation in order to court outside forces' good graces and to come under their protection. They also carried out disgusting begging diplomacy. They are attempting to inflict calamities of nuclear war on fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces. Their act of treachery is indeed beyond our imagination.

They are puppets who regard depending on outside forces as their way of life and who sell anything to outside forces with no hesitation at all.

For them, who cannot even wipe their nose correctly, to dare talk such and such nonsense about our Republic, which is demonstrating to the whole world the majestic appearance of a great powerful independent country, is a very absurd act.

The so-called National Assembly of South Korea is nothing but a camouflage of a colonial rule. Moreover, it has been revealed through the farce of making public properties owned by government officials that the South Korean National Assembly is a place of thieves and hotbed of crooks. Thus, it is all the more the subject of ridicule and disillusion from the people.

Do the fellows, who are nominally carrying out politics and who achieved illegal profiteering amounting to tens of billions of won by stealing, living off someone else, and plundering the people's property by all means regardless of what happens to the country and people, have the qualifications to babble about the confirmation of the territorial claim on Mt. Paektu?

At the corrupt and diseased National Assembly, the nation-selling traitors who are selling the country and nation are trying to adopt some kind of resolution. This itself is an imprudent act.

The South Korean puppets are clinging to anticommunist scheming commotions such as the adoption of a resolution and so on. Its intention lies nowhere else but in the fact that our Republic's power at home and abroad is enhancing each day at home and abroad and the South Korean puppets' internal situation is in a difficult situation with each passing day. This is nothing but a last resort to turn the people's attention somewhere else.

There is an offensive smell at Chongwadae and a bad smell at the National Assembly. Every one of them is a thief, and there is not even one guiltless person. Therefore, even though they try to pretend that they are thinking about the country's and nation's dignity they cannot be anything else but nation sellers.

Whenever the people and youth and students talk about independence, the puppets suppress the people and youth and students with guns and bayonets and arrest and imprison them by revealing their true fascist color of colonial puppets. They must correctly know that even though they adopt some kind of resolution their true character of nation-selling cannot be hidden.

The puppets should not belatedly find fault with the issue which we already correctly resolved in accordance with the nation's interest. However, it will be better if they apologize before the nation the nation-selling act of having sold half of the country's land to outside forces and correctly find the nation's sovereign right.

If the puppets do not nullify the nation-selling and humiliating treaties and agreements unfairly concluded with outside forces and do not take measures on recovering the territorial claim on half of the country's land, they will be denounced as a nation seller from generation to generation.

Province Holds Rally on Kim Il-song's Guidance

*SK1809084093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Working people in North Hamgyong Province held a rally in Chongjin Stadium on 14 September to thoroughly implement the teaching given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his on-the-spot guidance of August 1993.

Yi Kun-mo, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial People's Committee; Kim Chung-il, chairman of the provincial party's administrative and economic committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, government, administrative and economic, and working people's organizations; and about 50,000 workers in Chongjin participated in the rally.

Yi Kun-mo delivered a report at the meeting.

[Begin Yi recording] Comrades: Today, we have grandly celebrated the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War as a great festival of the winner and are gallantly making a revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction, filled with high national dignity and pride and firmly united in one mind around the party and the leader, upholding the banner of the great chuche idea. At this glorious time, working people in North Hamgyong Province are holding a rally to implement thoroughly the programmatic teaching that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave them in August.

The great leader, who has taken a continuous, lifelong journey of on-the-spot guidance only for the country's prosperity and the people's happiness, visited our North Hamgyong Province, border land of the fatherland, on 20-26 August and gave on-the-spot guidance to the

province in various fields. It was his 35th visit to the province since the national liberation.

During his recent on-the-spot guidance, the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to various units, including Namjon cooperative farm in (Yongsa) County and Tongjildong District, and (?called an economic council meeting) to give programmatic teaching on elevating the provincial economic development and the people's living conditions.

The great leader bestowed his great trust and love on the people in the province by [words indistinct] all of them while he gave them on-the-spot guidance. The great leader highly assessed the people in the province, saying that they had built new roads very well with great sense of loyal and filial duty, and rendered a great honor to them by personally sending a thank-you message to builders.

The dear comrade leader, with whom the fatherly leader is happy, who wishes the best honor and happiness of [word indistinct], and who is brilliantly realizing the great leader's lofty intent, was satisfied with the excellent road construction and highly assessed the people of North Pyongan Province and thanked them for their trouble. He rendered great benevolence to party functionaries and builders in the province by personally sending a thank-you message to them.

It is our people's great happiness and honor and their boundless pride to carry out the revolution, upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader at the head of our party and revolution.

The great leader's teaching given during his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province is the programmatic guidance to which we should firmly adhere in accelerating [word indistinct] of our party and revolution, developing the provincial people's economy to a higher level, and elevating the people's living conditions. It is also a banner of encouragement that vigorously arouses our party members and working people in the struggle to brilliantly fulfill this year's people's economic plan and the Third Seven-Year Plan. [end recording]

Although the party members and the working people within the province shoulder a heavy and enormous task, there is no fortress that we cannot occupy as long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader and the popular masses-centered socialist system of our own style which our people gained with blood.

He also said that all functionaries, commanding bold operations, skillfully commanding, and doing vigorous political work at the van of the ranks, based on the high revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the spirit of working class, and the people's spirit, should vigorously spur the party members and the working people to wage the struggle for the implementation of the great leader's on-the-spot teachings.

Following this report, Choe Hyon-ki, manager of the Kim Chaek Steel Complex, held a discussion. He said that it is important to normalize the production of iron and steel at a high level by continuing to put great efforts into the development of metal industry in North Hamgyong Province. He added that the Kim Chaek Steel Complex, above all, should further increase the production of iron by taking advantage of the production capacity of the Chongjin Steel Workshop to the maximum extent and produce much more pig iron, steel, and rolled steel than it does now by thoroughly providing measures to guarantee raw material and fuel.

He continued: [recorded passage containing Choe's remarks and slogans indistinct] Discussions by Yun Yun-hwan, chairman of the provincial [word indistinct] Planning Committee; Ho Tae-chun, director of the provincial Forestry Management Bureau; Choe Kum-son, chairman of the provincial Rural Economic Committee; and Han Tae-yong, responsible secretary of the WPK Chongjin Municipal Committee and chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee followed. They said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited North Hamgyong Province last August and gave on-the-spot guidances to many units. They added that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called a meeting of the Economic Functionaries' Consultative Committee of North Hamgyong Province after he acquainted himself with the specific conditions of provincial national economy and that he gave them programmatic teachings for further developing the provincial and national economy.

They said that, with regard to forestry sector of the province, they would develop forested lands under a long-range program, thoroughly implement the party's policy for [words indistinct], and promote mechanized wood-cutting and wood hauling. They continued to say that they, thus, would smoothly and surely satisfy the demand of logs including mine props with the strength of the province by rapidly increasing the production of lumber.

They stressed that, concerning the chemical industry sector, they would expand and maintain fertilizer production process and produce more chemical fertilizers including nitrogenous fertilizer and phosphorous fertilizer and that they would normalize the production at a high level by taking advantage of the existing production capacity of [word indistinct] and rayon yarn of the Chongjin chemical fiber complex to the maximum.

They also said that, regarding light industry, they should operate existing production facilities of the Hoeryong Foods Complex at their full capacity and produce more quality cigarettes and foodstuffs. They continued to say that they should decisively upgrade the quality of the people's consumer goods and foodstuffs and endlessly increase their variety and production quantity by accelerating modernizing facilities at all local industrial plants and actively introducing advanced technology.

Saying that developing the fishery industry is also important, they added that, in the fishery sector of the province, while increasing the production of sea weed, kelp, and clams by more vigorously embarking on sea aquaculture, they should catch more fish by using various methods and supply the people with them.

They emphasized that, concerning the rural economic sector of the province, while vigorously launching the battle for harvesting, they should uphold the party's intention for bringing about a green revolution and extensively cultivate high-yield crops including rice, corn, and beans, the superiority of which has been proven. They also said that they should substantially prepare in advance for next year's farming as demanded by the farming method of *chuche*.

Saying that victory in the struggle for implementing the great leader's on-the-spot teachings is certain, the debaters added that all of them should more highly demonstrate the superiority of popular masses-centered socialism of our own style by thoroughly implementing his on-the-spot teachings with warm loyalty to the party and the leader.

A letter of resolution was adopted at the rally.

The rally of workers in North Hamgyong Province pledged to carry out thoroughly the on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song when he gave his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province in August 1993.

'Talk' Cites Kim Chong-il on Independence

SK1809074993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0200 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Unattributed talk: "The Ideological Theory of Maintaining the Principle of Independence in Politics Which Our Party Has Uniquely Elucidated"; from the serial program "The *Chuche* Banner"]

[Text] The ideological theory of maintaining the principle of independence in politics is being deepened and developed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great ideological theoretician and an outstanding genius in the revolution and construction.

Dear comrade leader has taken into deep consideration that to maintain independence in politics is an essential requisite to building an independent country and bringing forth the prosperity of the country and the nation. It is also a fundamental problem related to the fate of the revolutionary cause of the working class to completely realize the independence of the working popular masses. Thus he has set forth in full scale the ideological theory on maintaining the principle of independence in politics.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: Politics is an area which has decisive meaning in social

life. Without political independence, it is impossible to mention independence of any kind.

Dear comrade leader presented profound scientific and theoretical explanations in full scale on all problems in realizing political independence including the essence, need, and method of the principle of independence in politics.

First of all, the dear comrade leader scientifically clarified the essence of the principle of maintaining independence in politics. To maintain the principle of independence in politics means to safeguard the people's national independence and sovereignty, to defend the people's interest, and to implement politics by the power of the people.

To safeguard the people's national independence and sovereignty means that each nation becomes the master of its own destiny and exercises the sacred right of self-determination. It also means to oppose any subjugation by and dependence on other nations, and to solve one's problems with its own national power.

To safeguard the people's interest and to implement politics by the power of the people means that the party and the state establish all lines and policies in accordance with the people's independent right and interest, and solve all political problems in such a way as to thoroughly implement them.

Now, what is meant by the need for maintaining the principle of independence in politics which was clarified by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il? Above all, it is a primary requirement that comes from the decisive role of politics in all aspects of social life.

Politics is a social function that organizes and commands people's activities uniformly in accordance with class or common interest of the society. Politics, in a hostile class society, carries out the function of organizing and commanding people's activities in accordance to the interest of the exploiting class; and in a socialist society, it carries out the function of organizing and commanding people's activities in accordance to the common interest of society.

Furthermore, politics holds a position of prior importance to all other aspects of social life, namely, economy and culture, and has a decisive effect on the development of these aspects. Thus, to realize political independence is the primary requirement in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses.

The next reason for the need for maintaining the principle of independence in politics is that self-reliant ideology is expressed in political independence, and that independence of economy and defense is guaranteed by political independence. To realize the popular masses' aspiration and demand for independence, the leader of the working class founds a revolutionary ideology that

reflects it, establishes a political organization that realizes it, and implements the revolutionary ideology based on this political organization.

Thus, politics is a means to realize ideology, and self-dependence in politics is a guarantee to ensure *chuche* in ideology. Self-support in economics and self-reliance in national defense are guaranteed by self-dependence in politics. This is because the direction, character, and method of economic construction and national defense buildup are all defined by politics. Thus, only when self-dependence in politics is maintained can we build an independent national economy and provide a strong self-reliant defense power.

Another reason for the need to maintain the principle of self-dependence in politics is that political independence is the first symbol and the very life of an independent country. It is based on the fact that only when a country realizes self-dependence in politics, adheres to an independent stand in drawing up and executing all lines and policies, and exercises complete equality and sovereign right in external relations, can it be called a complete independent country.

The next reason for the need to adhere to the principle of self-dependence in politics lies in the fact that the revolutionary struggle is a struggle for realizing political independence. Revolutionary struggle is carried out in accordance with each country's concrete circumstances and condition, and people in each country have their own character in their independent aspiration and demand. Therefore, to successfully solve all problems in the revolution and construction, one should not follow fundamental proposition or someone else's experiences but should solve it with one's own faith and from an independent stand. This shows that to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction work, one must firmly adhere to the principle of self-dependence in politics.

In addition, the need to adhere to the principle of self-dependence in politics is also an indispensable demand for strengthening unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, and guaranteeing its victorious advance and development.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il also thoroughly elucidated concrete methods to guarantee self-dependence in politics. The method to guarantee self-dependence in politics elucidated by the dear comrade leader is, first of all, to establish a people's government.

A true people's state government represents the independent right of the working masses. Thus, for the working popular masses to completely realize independence, it is necessary to, above all, establish the people's government and become the master of the government. This tells us that establishing the people's government is a prerequisite for guaranteeing self-dependence in politics.

Another method of guaranteeing self-dependence in politics elucidated by the dear comrade leader is to maintain a *chuche*-oriented political strength. Political strength means the strength of cohesion and unity of the whole party and all the people firmly united around the party and the leader in terms of ideology and will. The basic strength among political strength, economic strength, and military strength is the political strength.

Then, what can be done to firmly consolidate the *chuche*-oriented political strength? The party, which is the guiding strength of the revolution, must be enhanced. Along with this, all the people must achieve cohesion and unity based on the worker-peasant alliance centered around the working class.

Another method of guaranteeing self-dependence in politics elucidated by the dear comrade leader is to make decisions on and implement lines and policies from an independent stand with one's own guiding ideology and in accordance with one's own determination. To achieve this, it is important for each nation's party and people to have their own guiding ideology. Along with this, an independent position and attitude must be maintained in establishing and executing lines and policies.

The dear comrade leader elucidated that to guarantee self-dependence in politics, complete sovereign rights and equal rights must be fully exercised in external relations.

As we have seen from the above, the essence and reasons for the need and methods of the principle of maintaining self-dependence in politics elucidated by the dear comrade leader provide a sure guarantee for completely realizing the independence of the popular masses in social and political aspects of life.

Prospectors Discover New Coal Fields

In Nangnang District

SK1809034193 *Pyongyang Korean Central*
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Coal deposit fields have been recently discovered from areas near Nangnang district in south Pyongyang. Our underground scout soldiers have produced several million tonnes of coal from the areas at a time when the people throughout the country are full of a struggling spirit to create speed for the all-out march for socialism of our own style. The quality of coal is very good. Coal deposited in the areas has been layered in the form of several [word indistinct] with a length of several hundred meters. The condition for exploitation is very good because of the thin stratum of the areas.

Because coal includes much humic acid and [word indistinct], it can be used for raw materials to produce chemical fertilizer. It also can be used to produce gas for household purposes. Experts are very interested in these

coal fields because they were discovered from below the carbonate stratum, which has been so far known as areas without coal.

South of Pyongyang

SK1809105093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)—A high-quality coal deposit was found recently in a district south of Pyongyang.

According to a preliminary survey, the deposit amounts to several million tons.

Flat layers of coal each extending hundreds of meters are very favorable for excavation with thin layers of earth to be scraped.

The coal in this district contains much humid acid and bitumen, from which raw materials of chemical fertilizers and gas for domestic use are available.

Further prospecting there is likely to locate more coal deposits.

KCNA Reports 'Bountiful' Rice Crop in West

SK1709234293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 17 (KCNA)—A rich rice crop has visited the tideland-turned fields of the West Coast of Korea.

People rejoice at the heavily hanging ears of rice in the tideland-turned fields such as the fields of the June 3 cooperative farm and the March 3 state farm in Onchon County.

Each ear has 130 grains on an average and 250 at maximum and those grains are nearly twice the size of last year's.

According to an estimation, 8 tons, or 9 tons at maximum, are expected from each hectare of the ricefields. Many fields promise more than 10 tons from each hectare.

The bountiful rice crop in the tideland-turned fields this year practically shows the justice of the nature-remaking policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for extensively bringing tideland under plough.

South Korea

Officials 'Discreetly' Probing U.S. F-16 Deal

SK2009015793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0021 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—A team of Korean Government officials is discreetly investigating how South Korea concluded a contract to purchase F-16s

as their nation's next generation fighter aircraft, informed sources said Sunday.

This special investigation is being conducted separately from the National Assembly's parliamentary probe on the Yulgok military buildup program, they said.

The team will soon start questioning officials at the Korean Embassy in Washington and checking documents related to the purchase of F-16s from General Dynamics Co.

A ranking official at the Korean Embassy said he could not disclose details of reported investigation of the embassy, hinting that a probe nevertheless will take place soon.

The sources said the investigation on the embassy is expected to start this week and that it will be an overall and detailed probe to see, among other things, whether there had been any tempering of law during the process of negotiations for the contract.

The team's visit to the United States is attracting keen interest because it comes after the United States has handed related documents to the Seoul government but they have failed to help Seoul authorities in their investigation.

Strong suspicion has risen since the administration of President No Tae-u has moved to buy F-16s even after the U.S. Government had decided to suspend the further purchase of the aircraft as the mainstay fighter for the U.S. Air Force, the sources said.

Officials Visit U.S.

SK2009014093 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0045 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Our government has been learned to have resumed a full-scale investigation of the purchase process of F-16 fighters at a time when the people's suspicion of the Yulgok project [ROK weapons purchase program] remains.

The sources revealed that the government's special investigation team recently visited the United States secretly and is now conducting a specific investigation of the negotiation process for the purchase of the fighters, as well as the process involved in the conclusion of the contract. They also noted that the ROK Embassy in the United States is also subject to the investigation.

Defense Ministry Confirms Visit

SK2009075393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry on Monday [20 September] denied a report from Washington that a number of South Korean Government officials were in the United States probing Korea's purchase of F-16s as its next mainstay fighter aircraft.

Ministry officials acknowledged, however, that a team of officials from various ministries went to the United States to conduct an overall investigation on the purchase of F-16s and other military hardware under the Yulgok military buildup program.

Led by Chang Pyong-u, head of the Defense Ministry's special inspection group, the team left Seoul for the United States on Sept. 13 for a 20-day visit during which it will check whether South Korea's purchase contracts are proceeding as scheduled.

If any of the contracts are being delayed, the team will ask the defense department and American arms manufacturers for their cooperation in honoring them, the officials said.

But the officials said the team is not expected to question any officials at the Korean Embassy in Washington or look at documents concerning the controversial purchase of F-16s as the country's next mainstay fighter.

One Defense Ministry official said the team is there to facilitate the delivery not only of F-16s but also of other weapons the government had contracted to buy.

The team is not visiting the United States, in other words, to investigate problems related to F-16s, he added.

Officials Report U.S. Condition for North Talks

SK1909030393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—The United States will hold the next round of talks with North Korea on condition that North Korea agrees with South Korea on the date and agenda for an exchange special envoys between the two Koreas.

Washington conveyed this condition to Pyongyang during the lower-level contact in Beijing on Wednesday and urged it to show a sincere attitude toward resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

Government officials said on Sunday Seoul and Washington had had an in-depth discussion on what should be considered a progress in the inter-Korean dialogue during U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Military and Political Affairs Robert Gallucci's recent visit to Seoul.

Washington agreed to Seoul's suggestion that they regard as a progress an agreement South and North Korea would reach on an exchange of special envoys, the officials added.

The progress would mean a complete agreement on the date and agenda for an exchange of special envoys named by the supreme leaders of the both sides, the officials elaborated.

Regarding another U.S. condition of a progress in the nuclear talks between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for a third round of the

talks with Pyongyang, Washington would respect the IAEA's judgement on whether its talks with Pyongyang have made a progress or not, they said.

Newspapers Report on U.S. Letter to Pyongyang

SK1909035593

[Editorial Report] On 19 September, four Seoul vernacular newspapers publish reports on the recent U.S. letter sent to the DPRK concerning the third round of U.S.-DPRK talks and North Korea's response to this letter.

The liberal daily TONG-A ILBO on page 2 carries a 900-word report by Washington-based reporter Nam Chan-sun. The report notes that the United States sent a letter to Pyongyang in the name of Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci stating that "at present, the third round of high-level talks with North Korea cannot be held." The article says that North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu sent a reply stating that "he does not want to discontinue discussion of the nuclear issue." In referring to remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that "the United States informed the North Korean side that it has no plan to hold talks because conditions for a third round of high-level talks with North Korea have not been met," the report says the U.S. letter was conveyed to Pyongyang through the North Korean mission to the United Nations on 13 September and at a U.S.-DPRK councillors contact in Beijing on 15 September. The report adds that the DPRK sent a reply in the name of Kang Sok-chu, in which the DPRK repeated its previous claims including the about the impartiality of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] but did not "exclude" the possibility of future discussion of the nuclear issue with the IAEA. The report refers to diplomatic sources' opinions that the U.S. letter is intended to "clearly record as a document the U.S. position toward the North Korean nuclear issue."

The conservative daily CHOSON ILBO on page 2 carries a 250-word report by Washington-based correspondent Chong Hae-yong. In referring to the statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman on 17 September that the United States sent a letter to North Korea informing it that it has no plans for a third round of U.S.-DPRK talks since the required conditions for the talks have not been met, the report says that although the North Korean side "generally expressed a negative response" in its reply to the U.S. letter, it did not "exclude the possibility of discussing this issue in the future." The report concludes by noting that "the United States will watch the North Korean side's attitude for the time being. But it is not likely that the United States will wait endlessly."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 2 carries a 200-word report by Washington-based reporter Kim Hak-sun. Noting that North Korea "has refused conditions presented by the United States as matters calling for prior settlement for a third round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks," the report says that "North Korea, however, showed a flexible attitude that this issue

can be discussed at a later date." The report then adds that the United States informed the DPRK in the letter that if the latter does not show "sincerity" for negotiations on nuclear inspection with the IAEA and for North-South dialogue, a third-round of high-level talks "cannot be held."

The progressive HANGYORE SINMUN on page 3 carries a 250-word report from YONHAP News Agency from Washington. The report refers to the U.S. State Department spokesman's remarks on the U.S. letter, saying the letter informed the DPRK that since "conditions for a third round of U.S.-DPRK talks have not been met," a date for the talks has not been set. The reports says that the the United States "firmly maintains" the position that a third-stage of talks cannot be held before North Korea "proceeds in significant dialogue with the IAEA" and "North-South dialogue is resumed."

The report refers to a U.S. official's remarks that "although North Korea's response to Gallucci's letter is negative, North Korea appears to be wishing for continued talks."

Official Forecasts Summit With China in APEC

SK2009102893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0930 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] A ROK-China summit between President Kim Yong-sam and Chinese President Jiang Zemin is likely, reported the YONHAP News Agency by quoting a high-level Foreign Ministry official.

The official said that ROK delegates intend to discuss the ROK-China summit with their Chinese counterparts at a senior working-level meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] which opens in Honolulu on 21 Sep. Thus, he hinted that a full-fledged discussion will take place on a summit between the two countries.

The APEC summit is slated to be held in Seattle, Washington. China is certain to participate in the summit.

Deng Xiaoping's Daughter 'Fainted' in Taejon

SK2009040193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0348 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, South Korea, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Deng Lin, visiting daughter of Chinese paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, fainted while touring the Taejon Expo on Monday morning and has been hospitalized with acute tonsillitis.

Deng was immediately rushed to a downtown hospital but quickly recovered after first aid treatment, a hospital physician said. He said she is suffering from tonsillitis.

Deng developed a high fever and chills while visiting the Expo at around 10:50 AM.

Deng had arrived 20 minutes earlier at the Expo and was to tour the government pavilion, Chinese pavilion and some other places of interest. She was originally scheduled to meet O Myong, chief organizer of the Expo, at 3 PM and then return to Seoul.

She arrived in South Korea on Sept. 12 as one of several Chinese painters who have their works in an exhibition that opened in Seoul on Sept. 14.

Remains Hospitalized

SK2009114693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—The illness of Deng Lin, daughter of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, appeared to have been due to her busy schedules in Seoul, not due to her schedules for the Taejon Expo, Expo Organizing Committee officials said on Monday afternoon.

She fainted while touring the Expo that morning and was rushed to a downtown hospital in Taejon for treatment. She developed acute tonsillitis, according to the hospital.

Because of high fevers and chills, her leaving the hospital was postponed and her schedules for the Expo, including visits to the government and Chinese pavilions and a meeting with Chief Expo Organizer O Myong, were cancelled.

Delegate To Visit Vietnam To Discuss Trade

SK1809063293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Vietnamese officials will discuss how to promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation for two days in Hanoi next week.

Son Chon-yong, assistant foreign minister for economic affairs, will head the Korean delegation of working-level officials from nine ministries and Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan will lead the Vietnamese side in the talks Monday and Tuesday.

The officials will discuss Korea's 50 million-U.S.-dollar loan from its Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF), grant-type aide of equipment for Vietnam and cooperation in manpower exchange, according to the Foreign Ministry.

They will talk about early signing of a double taxation avoidance agreement as well as ways to increase bilateral trade and investment.

Communications, science and technology, construction and public health affairs will also be discussed.

Seoul will ask Hanoi to help private Korean businesses take part in development of petroleum and mineral resources in Vietnam.

Seoul, EC 'Plan To Conclude' Basic Accord

*SK2009005493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the European Community plan to conclude a basic accord this year to broaden their relations beyond economic and trade fields into the political area.

Leon Britten, the EC's vice president of external relations and cooperation with the other European countries, will visit Seoul on Nov. 11-12 to discuss problems in the plan with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, ministry officials said.

The two sides have held several working-level conferences and agreed in principle to conclude a basic agreement this year that is fair and balanced for both, the officials said.

At the ministerial talks, Han and Britten will discuss details of the basic agreement in addition to problems involving efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations, they said.

The EC currently has ministerial-level political contact with only three countries—the United States, Japan and Canada.

If this basic accord is signed, the international status of South Korea will be enhanced considerably as it will be able to increase exchanges not only in politics and economics but also in cultural, technological and other fields.

Taxation Delegation Visits Kuwait, Holds Talks

*SK2009024093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Kuwait kicked off a five-day first-round working-level meeting to conclude a bilateral accord on prevention of double taxation in Kuwait City on Monday.

The accord would be the second signed with a Middle-eastern country after one with Egypt and lay the ground for Korean enterprises to expand advancement into the oil-rich nation, Finance Ministry officials said.

The South Korean delegation is headed by Pak Yongman, chief of the ministry's International Taxation Division.

Australian Trade Minister Urges Industrial Ties

*SK1709144493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT
17 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia can make more effective penetration of the third country markets through industrial collaboration, Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook said Friday.

The 19th bilateral trade ministerial talks built on the high-tech industry cooperation accord signed during Prime Minister Paul Keating's visit to Seoul last June with a recognition that joint efforts can pioneer bigger markets. Cook said in a press conference. He arrived in the Korean capital Thursday [16 September] with a business schedule until Monday.

A study group was formed to promote projects for immediate embarkment and working-level officials will be flying into Seoul on Saturday to effectively advance the cooperation agreement, he elaborated.

"My Korean friends think of kangaroos, Sydney Opera House, coal, and iron...when asked about Australia, but there is a new Australia, a supplier of high technology and sophisticated service," the trade representative said, adding he was promoting a global campaign to publicize the competitive power of the land of down under.

In fact, Austrade, a trade arm of the federal government, has its biggest overseas office in Seoul and will open another office in Pusan on Saturday, reflecting Australia's interest in the Korean market.

It also organized a trade and investment forum in November for Australian firms to seek market opportunities in Korea and strike commercial deals with Korean businesses.

"Korea and Australia have strong, healthy, and friendly ties. We had no thorny, difficult issues to tackle," Cook said, briefing reporters on the results of the morning trade talks with his Korean counterpart Kim Chol-su.

"Australia is one of the most free and open markets. It sets no quotas and has no discriminations against foreign traders," he said, responding to Kim's raising of the point that bilateral trade was tilting in favor of the Pacific nation.

Of the two-way trade volume of 4.1 billion U.S. dollars last year, Korea ran a deficit of 1.9 billion dollars.

Cook reminded that Australian imports of Korean goods increased by 10.6 percent in 1992 and promised that general tariff rate would fall to 5 percent by 1996.

He expressed satisfaction with the beef access arrangement for 1993-1995, agreed last June in accordance with GATT obligation to liberalize beef markets.

The outcome of the June agreement was to minimize global quota at 99,000 tons and raise the volume to 113,000 tons by 1995. This arrangement compares with the 1992 quota of 66,000 tons.

Australia is Korea's biggest beef supplier, accounting for 52 percent of its total beef imports.

"I'm most happy about the fact that Australian grass-fed beef has now entered the Korean wholesales market. It

means Korea has recognized the quality of the goods," Cook said. Beef imports were limited to grain-fed meat so far.

He predicted a conclusion of the Uruguay Round this year as backtracking would deal a major blow to the global economy.

Regarding rice opening, the Australian trade minister showed sympathy for the sensitive rice issue in Korea, but hinted that every country had to make sacrifices for the gains of the multilateral trading system.

YONHAP Hosts Two OANA Meetings 20-24 Sep

SK1909024693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept.19 (YONHAP)—YONHAP News Agency hosts two meetings of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA)—the 14th executive board meeting and the ninth technical experts group meeting—in Seoul between Sept. 20-24.

Included in the agenda of the meetings are the restructuring strategy to boost competitive power and the re-education of reporters and technicians of member news agencies, as well as increased cooperation between the OANA and Middle East news agencies.

Attending the five-day meetings are President Hyon So-hwan of YONHAP, President Yasuhiko Inukai of KYODO, Director General Vitaliy Ignatenko of ITAR-TASS, President and Editor in chief Nan Zhenzhong of XINHUA, President M.R.Borhan of BERNAMA and 25 others.

The OANA, comprising 26 news agencies of 20 countries in the region, will admit Russia's RIA-NOVOSTI as a new member and examine the admission application of Khmer's AKP during the Seoul meetings.

YONHAP is the host to the OANA meetings for the second time, following the fifth executive board meeting and the third technical experts group meeting it held in Seoul in 1982.

Russia Withdraws Nuclear Experts From North

SK2009092893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that the Russian Government is carefully watching approximately 3,500 nuclear physicists to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology to foreign countries. It also withdrew six nuclear experts from North Korea early this year.

A government official said on 20 September: A relevant Russian intelligence official recently informed the ROK Government of the above-mentioned fact. The Russian Government demands that the nuclear physicists who

are placed under its control report to the appropriate authorities whenever they want to travel to foreign countries.

It has been also learned that Russia terminated a nuclear agreement that it had signed with North Korea.

Pyongyang Opens Mission in Dusseldorf, Germany

SK1809021593 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] It was confirmed that North Korea has recently opened an office in Dusseldorf in Germany to the process entry visas to North Korea and other matters.

According to a relevant government office on 17 September, the North Korean office there is handling guidance for investment in North Korea and distribution of materials, processing entry visas to North Korea, flight reservations to Pyongyang, and the like.

North Korea is also operating a branch office of Kumgangsan International Trade Group in Taiwan. However, it is the first time for North Korea to establish an office—a quasi-governmental organization—in a Western country to exclusively handle trade and investment inducement.

Since Germany was reunified, North Korea closed its embassy in East Germany. Accordingly, North Korea posted its liaison officials in the Chinese Embassy in Germany to handle consular affairs.

It was also learned that in addition to the opening of its office, North Korea is planning to dispatch a "market management training team" to Germany on 15 October under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Project [UNDP].

It was revealed by the UNDP that such high-ranking economy-related North Korean officials as Choe Nim, Chon Chung-chil, Paek Chol-sin and Ho Un-yong, are included in this team.

North Official: U.S., Seoul Delay IAEA Talks

SK1809111793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1015 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Tokyo YONHAP]

[Text] North Korea has said that the ROK and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] should be blamed for the delay in the third round of the North Korea-U.S. high-level talks, according to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, in a dispatch from Washington citing a U.S. State Department source, said that Kang Sok-chu, senior delegate of the North Korean side and its first vice foreign minister, stated this in his reply to Gallucci, the senior delegate of the U.S. side and its assistant secretary of state.

Assistant Secretary Gallucci had stressed to North Korea that if the DPRK failed to conduct sincere negotiations with the ROK and the IAEA, holding of third round of talks would be difficult.

Sources Predict Kim Il-song's Succession in Dec

SK2009085393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—North Korea's paramount leader, Kim Il-song, is likely to transfer his post of Workers' Party general secretary to his son and heir-designate, Kim Chong-il, at the seventh party congress in December, government sources said on Monday.

If the junior Kim is named to the party's top post, he will virtually become the strong man of the party and military as he was named chairman of the National Defense Committee in April.

The sources said Kim Il-song would hold on to his presidential post until his son has completed his power base.

Because of North Korea's unexpectedly unusual behavior, it has become uncertain if a third round of the Washington-Pyongyang talks will take place, they said.

"This is possibly related to the power transfer from the senior Kim to the junior Kim," they said.

North Korea's Workers' Party has not held a congress since October 1980.

The sources said North Korea's delay in resolving its nuclear issue before the power transfer is due to the senior Kim's need to pacify forces opposing the junior Kim's rise to power.

Seoul Not To Hold S-N Talks for 'Time Being'

SK2009105993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1020 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] The government has decided that it will not hold the South-North dialogue as long as North Korea insists on preconditions for the exchange of special envoys. Therefore, it seems that it will be difficult, for the time being, to hold the South-North dialogue to resolve the North's nuclear issue.

At a forum on the Korean reunification issue which was held on the morning of 20 September at the Unification Training Institute, Han Wan-sang, deputy prime minister and minister of the Board of National Unification, said North Korea is demanding as a precondition for the exchange of special envoys that the South reveal by 20 September that it will stop the so-called nuclear war exercise and give up the international cooperation system. However, Deputy Prime Minister Han revealed that the government's firm position is that this kind of unreasonable demand cannot be accepted.

In particular, Deputy Prime Minister Han said that North Korea is creating a difficult atmosphere to hold the South-North dialogue such as putting forth two preconditions for the exchange of special envoys and claiming that our fishing boat, which was abducted by the North, is a spy ship. He said that this shows that, basically, the North has no intention of coming forward to the South-North dialogue to resolve the nuclear issue.

Daily Calls Unification Board Statement 'Hasty'

SK1809045293 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 93 p 2

[From the "Reporter's Seat" column]

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the effectuation of the annex agreement to the North-South basic agreement, the government announced a statement to North Korea on the afternoon of 17 September in the name of Song Yong-tae, vice minister of the National Unification Board (NUB), who is also the South side spokesman to North-South high-level talks. However, some people pointed out that the process of deciding this was very rough and hasty.

The NUB—the main office for policies toward the North—had no plan to announce any statement until that morning. However, the NUB received a call from Chongwadae [presidential office] at around 10 AM that day urging it to issue a statement. As a result, the NUB became suddenly busy preparing a draft of the statement.

In particular, Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang went to Taegu for a lecture without knowing this, and belatedly received the report on such a development. As all this process was revealed to the public, relevant officials in the NUB commented that "the resolute remarks made by Deputy Prime Minister Han at an early date of his inauguration that he will make the NUB 'the locomotive of reunification' are reduced to simply meaningless."

Chon Tu-hwan Fetes Fifth Republic Officials

SK1809003693 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 93 p 3

[Article by reporters Yi Yon-hong and Ho Yong-pom: "Dinner Meeting by Key Members of the Fifth Republic at Former President Chon Tu-hwan's House"]

[Text] The key members of the 12 December [1979] incident and the Fifth Republic have gathered together at Former President Chon's house. Former President Chon Tu-hwan invited approximately 20 key members of the 12 December incident and Fifth Republic with their wives at his house in Yonhui-tong, Seoul, on 14 September and prepared dinner for them.

Invited there were No Sin-yong, former prime minister; Yi Ki-paek, former defense minister; Ho Mun-to,

former unification board minister; Yi Kyu-hyo, former construction minister; Chu Yong-pok, former defense minister; Chong In-yong, former financial minister; Yu Hak-song, former lawmaker; Pak Chun-pyong, Ho Hwa-pyong, and Ho Sam-su who are currently lawmakers; Yi Hak-pong, former lawmaker; Kim Chin-yong, former chief of the general staff of the Army; Pak Chong-ki, former president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation; Hwang Yong-si, former chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection; Ko Myong-sung, former commander of the Third Army; Chong To-yong, director of the security division of the Armed Forces Security Command; Chong Su-chang, former chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; An Hyon-tae, former chief of the Presidential Security Office; and Yi Yang-u, lawyer. Also, U Kyong-yun—former chief of the Criminal Investigating Detachment of the Army Headquarters, who was injured when he tried to arrest Former Chief of General Staff Chong Sung-hwa—attended the meeting in a wheelchair.

This is the first time that Former President Chon has invited many people since his retirement. The majority of them have appeared in the National Assembly hearings on the 12 December incident and peace dam construction as either witnesses or references.

Actually, they said that Former President Chon Tu-hwan arranged the dinner as a token of gratitude for the people who were summoned to the National Assembly hearings on his behalf. Furthermore, he expressed thanks to them for their distinguished appearance in the hearings. Former Unification Board Minister Ho, Mr. Kim Chin-yong, and Mr. Pak Chong-ki even returned to Seoul from abroad in order to deliver testimony to the National Assembly hearings.

Former President Chon made several remarks at this meeting. He said that he was fully responsible for everything that happened during the Fifth Republic. He even asked them to deal with everything with their firm conviction. While he was talking, someone said: "If Former President No Tae-u were here, it would be good."

Then, Former President Chon frankly disclosed his mind and said: "I did not send him an invitation on purpose. He is now under suspicion over the Yulgok military project. I don't think I need to see him now. Please leave me the matter with Former President No Tae-u. It will be solved smoothly someday in the future. I don't think you need to worry about it too much. A call of condolence to each other on our relatives' sad event will help solve the matter. I don't think, however, that I can reconcile with him even if this happens." Some people said they heard the last sentence, while others said they didn't.

Chon also continued: History can differently judge the result of the 12 December incident and the peace dam construction. However, we did not receive any money

from the businessmen in connection with the dam construction. Politicians cannot accept money from people while managing a state. We have contributed to correcting some misunderstandings of the 12 December incident and peace dam construction. However, the Yulgok Project is..."

Former President No Tae-u went to Yongpyong on 13 September along with Choe Sok-nip, former chief presidential guard, and Yun Sok-chon, his secretary. Sometimes his close aides in Seoul join him. He will return to Seoul around 20 September after taking rest at a temple near Yongpyong.

Government Checking Ministers', Officials' Assets

SK1809033193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—The government is intensively checking the personal assets of around 10 officials of ministerial and vice ministerial level, and two or three of them are expected to be forced to resign over suspicion of amassing their wealth in a questionable manner, sources said Saturday.

The presidential office at Chongwadae has been studying the registered and publicly disclosed assets of 102 government officials of vice ministerial level and up.

It has singled out two or three officials who have "problems" in their process of accumulating personal wealth and their identities will probably be revealed by early next week, they said.

"Among ministers and vice ministers, more than 10 have surfaced and became the subject of a thorough and minute checking," one senior government official said.

"The government is in the middle of sorting out their problems based on documentary evidence obtained by ministries concerned," he added.

Along with them, the government has also designated more than 110 out of 607 government officials of grade one and above as the targets of detailed investigation on their personal assets.

In case of the Foreign Ministry, for instance, there are said to be 31 officials with personal assets worth totaling more than 1 billion won. Of them, at least three or four diplomats came under suspicion of engaging in real estate speculation.

Ambassador to Pakistan Kim Chong-hun has two plots of land in choice areas and two large apartments in the affluent Kangnam district, southern Seoul, the sources said. Among the 12 to 13 problematical diplomats are ambassador to Greece Yi Sung-hwan and ambassador to Poland Choe Ung.

Government Checking Officials' Personal Assets

SK2009101393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT
20 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—The government on Monday began undertaking detailed checking of personal assets of government officials of grade one and above, hoping to single out "problem officials" by the weekend.

Chongwadae, meanwhile, was reported to have finished its probe of government officials in the vice ministerial level and above and came up with two or three who have problems with the way they accumulated their wealth and to be deliberating what to do about them, sources said.

The prime minister's office, which was assigned to probe assets of 607 officials, other than vice ministers and ministers, began detailed checking based on documents obtained from the Construction and Home Ministries and the National Tax Administrations, they said.

Among the government officials of grade one and above, the prime minister's office believes there are at least 110 who are "problematical," and it is checking. It hopes to end its work by this weekend.

In view of possible adverse effect on officialdom, however, the government will urge only those officials whose wrongdoing became apparent to quit their jobs voluntarily.

The officials would be judged whether they had made money through real estate speculation, tax evasion and abuse of their official positions in acquiring real estate. Those who could not or would not disclose the source of their money would be regarded as problematical officials.

It has been disclosed that there would be two to three vice ministers and ministers and five to six officials of grade one and above who would be urged to resign.

There are another three to four heads of government invested or affiliated organizations who are expected to be asked to leave office, sources said.

These numbers represented a sharp drop from initial, widespread speculation that there would be at least 50 officials of grade one and above who will have to quit their jobs.

In addition to voluntary resignations, 10 to 20 other officials will receive warnings from their bosses, they said.

Among governmental agencies, the Foreign Ministry is said to have the most number of problem officials, they said.

One senior official said that even if some officials who have problems manage to escape disciplinary action this

time, they will eventually suffer consequences in such forms as delay in promotion and transfer to less important positions.

* Reform Movement Reaches ROK Police

932C0190A Seoul WOLGAN CHUNGANG in Korean
Jul 93 pp 222-247

[Text] Recently, rumors are circulating within the national police force that it is now experiencing its greatest crisis since its inception in 1948.

As the new administration assumes power, each sector of society is settling down by finding its appropriate place. Only the police organization is still wandering after the 100-day mark has past.

Traditionally, every time there has been a change of government or sudden political change, the police have accurately grasped the inner thoughts of the ruler or new strong man, quickly put their own organization in order, and performed their duties in accordance with the changed era. Thus, they have shown superiority over any other intelligence or power organization in strengthening their position within the government and in minimizing "damage."

There may be a close correlation between this and the fact that they satisfy the demands of the "new people" for various kinds of intelligence by making ample use of their own intelligence organizations, which they operate in a structured and organized way, and have maintained themselves as an eternally faithful organization, without regard to the character of the administration.

However, it is a generally held opinion that, since the birth of the civilian administration, the police have been unable to properly solve even the question of "self-reform" presented to them by the new administration, nor that of establishing the image of the police within the government.

It is more appropriate to view the power of the police force as a result of the interest and concern shown to it by the ruler, rather than a result of the system or of the force's unique law-enforcement duties.

It is reported, however, that the new administration is hoping for a police force that will carry out its original duties as a service organization, rather than one laying too much stress on intelligence work. Thus, the police force is suffering, unable to stop or avoid the whirlwind of reform sweeping all sectors of society with its conventional methods alone.

With the birth of the new administration, the police force too is working in its own way to reorganize its ranks and to become a force embodying the demands of the times. However, it is nervous, particularly since it does not know from what angle or with what strength the drive of the new administration—declaring it will "begin reform with the reformers"—will hit it.

Long considered sacred territory, the Agency for National Security Planning, the Public Prosecutions Administration, the military, the National Tax Administration, etc., the so-called power organizations are all being hit hard by the anti-corruption drive and have gone through one round of confusion. So, the police organization is tense, waiting for the blow that must fall sooner or later.

This is because, not only is there no reason whatsoever for the new government to exclude the police organization from the "subjects needing looking after," but even the police themselves know full well that they will be dealt with extensively.

During the ministerial and vice ministerial-level assets registration in early March, National Police Administration director general Kim Hyo-un, known to have the defense of integrity and principle as his maxim, made public his over 2 billion 390 million worth of assets amid strong public interest. The majority of police officers' distrust in the morality of their leadership continued over a month.

Also, some officials suffered the humiliation of being implicated during the course of the investigation into the Kyongwon University entrance examination irregularities; 17 officers are under investigation by the public prosecutors office in connection with the Slot Machine Incident on suspicion of collusion with the operators.

Along with this, a majority of present and former heads of the National Police and police officials were implicated on suspicion of taking bribes, etc. in the investigation into the Police Friends Kihung Country Club Management Rights Transfer Incident, and prohibited from leaving the country. Thus, police leadership is staggering in the anti-corruption drive, unable to find its place.

As a power organization, the authority of the police is not institutionalized, but has a Rex-Lex [i.e. "rule by man" as opposed to "rule by law"] character, having been created by an individual ruler or by the head of the National Police.

Aware of this characteristic, the new administration seems to be attempting through the reform process to create the idea of the "police force as an organization of institutionalized authority." As servants of the people, this is a problem the police absolutely must solve.

The police force is a group with duties which are not specialized when compared to other power organizations, which is greatly influenced by its surroundings, since its work is exposed to the public, and in which individual talent is very important, such as the ability of the head of the National Police and others to get control of the force and the political ability to maintain relationships with related organizations.

The police leadership is made up of about 60 people: the director general of the National Police Administration—who is overall head of the National Police, the Seoul

chief of police, the director of the National Maritime Police Administration, the president of the National Police College, the deputy director of the National Police Administration, the four commissioners general, the senior superintendent general, and the inspector general of the National Police, etc. 423 senior superintendent-grade officers belong to the upper-level management of the 150 thousand-man national police force.

Thus, the police force has a very frail structure in which the organization itself wavers whenever its leadership wavers, to an extent not to be compared with other organizations.

Furthermore, as a uniformed organization, authority is the basis for maintaining its structure. Consequently, more than any other organization, the authority of its chief exerts an extensive influence over force morale and image. Of course, with the new administration, various established, distorted authorities are being broken up. The police are no exception to this, but its aftereffects on the police are enormous compared to other organizations.

Given this context, it is worthy of note that, in the last three months or so, National Police director general Kim Hyo-un and others of the police leadership have come up as possible subjects of the anti-corruption drive.

The first time the organization was staggered was when Director General Kim had the back luck to be denounced for having too much property during the assets registration last March.

Twenty-nine years ago, Kim's wife got bank financing for a home and directly built one in Seoul's Pogwang-dong. Kim amassed his fortune in the course of building and selling homes over ten times.

Kim explains that he amassed his present fortune because of the real-estate boom and the rapid rise in real-estate prices after he bought his home and plot in the Kangnam area in 1974, 19 years ago.

However, just as former prosecutor general and Central Criminal Investigations Bureau deputy director [Chungsu Pujang] Chong Song-jin resigned for no other reason than that his assets, the result of inheritance, amounted to several billion won, Director General Kim was suspected by those within and without the organization due to the prevailing mood in which the possession of large assets by public officials was perceived to be a crime.

Also, the fact that Kim and the police leadership had to quietly endure tremendous social criticism during the Slot Machine Incident last month was a great burden for the police.

When Kim held the office of Incheon City Police Bureau chief in 1987, his giving a business license to slot-machine operators for a location for which licensing was

not authorized had been an issue; former Police Administration Criminal Affairs Bureau director (senior superintendent general) Chon Ki-ho was taken into custody by the public prosecutor for complicity with the operators.

Besides this, in the course of the prosecution and police investigation, it was revealed that slot-machine operator Sim Kyong-son provided money and goods or entertainment to over 80 police officers, making it clear that some police officers were deeply connected to insidious organizations.

The police were dealt a heavy blow when three high-ranking public prosecutors, including former Taejon high public prosecutor Yi Kon-gae, resigned in connection with this incident.

It has been revealed that, while investigating the incident, officials of the public prosecutors office exerted a good deal of influence to protect those involved. They disposed of the case like lightning, but disseminated the list of police officials implicated only in a trickle taking almost two weeks. Thus, they were criticized both from within and without the organization and were a large burden to it.

To make matters worse, immediately after this, the police were carrying out their own internal inspection and investigation in connection with the management transfer incident at the Kihung Club operated by the Police Friends Association [Kyonguhwe] [PFA] when, in the middle of the investigation, the case was forwarded to the public prosecutor's office—an extremely unusual procedure.

It was here that the police leadership was once again dealt a decisive blow.

Police leadership had bravely carried out investigations into police affiliated organizations, such as the PFA, the Police Mutual-Aid Association [Kyongchal Kongjehwe], etc. By an unspoken rule, these organizations had been considered off-limits to internal inspections and investigations since the reordering of the ranks last March.

This is because, in actuality, the special treatment of former police officials had been considered a virtue, and these organizations had the former heads of the National Police as their leaders.

With beginning of the "Reformation Drive" after the entrance of the Kim Yong-sam administration, even the hesitant police "bravely" carried out investigations of affiliated organizations as part of an internal anti-corruption drive. In the course of investigations into the PFA, the police uncovered irregularities by PFA officials and the Kihung Club managing company Samnam Development (C.E.O. Ok Ki-jin, former senior superintendent), which has the PFA as its creditor.

Following this, the Public Prosecutor's Office ordered the highest investigative body within the police force, the Police Administration Second Investigation Section, to investigate the case.

According to the results of the investigation, Yi Sang-dal (54, arrested), the C.E.O. of Samgang Heavy Equipment—the company which built the Kihung Country Club—and Joint C.E.O. of Samnam Development, made over 18,500,000,000 won [W] in exorbitant profits by claiming to have done construction he did not, in fact, do or by doubling construction expenses.

The investigation also revealed that, the PFA turned the management rights over to Yi six years after obtaining internal authorization concerning the management rights to this golf course from former president Chon Tu-hwan in 1987.

Thus, the police describe this case as fraud: Yi and Ok either planned it out, or, at Yi's urging, they forged the relevant documents to make it appear that Samgang Heavy Equipment had done a good deal of construction, creating a situation in which it appeared that Samnam Development was under financial pressure, thus causing the PFA to hand over stock shares [the management] to Yi.

If so, then the police naturally had to do a concentrated study of the possibility that PFA officials tolerated or aided in the irregularities of Samgang Heavy Equipment and of the possibility that they took bribes in the process.

However, the police received criticism from the public and from within the force for focusing the investigation, during its first week, solely on Yi's excessive appropriation of construction expenses.

That is, critics asked whether the police had not conducted a "token investigation" for returning the golf course management rights to the PFA.

Given the incident the way the police understood it from the beginning, established procedure would call for an investigation of charges against Yi for fraud, Ok for dereliction of duty, and PFA officials for dereliction of duty and bribery, but the police have only been dealing with Yi's part in it.

In the course of the investigation, Ok felt the approach of the investigator's blade and hid himself; through an interview with the media, Yi repeated several times, "If I tell what I know, quite a few people (indicating the police) are going to get hurt," putting the investigating authorities in a difficult position.

This is because the central character in this incident is Ok, who, as an executive of the PFA, is joint C.E.O. of Samnam Development, and if Ok disappears, it will be difficult to discover the truth of the affair.

The investigating team failed to arrest Ok. The petitioned for a warrant of arrest against Yi on charges of dereliction of duty, but their petition was rejected by the public prosecutor's office due to an "incomplete investigation."

Following this, the police reevaluated the results of the investigation and repitioned for, and received, a warrant on Yi, and also requested that the Department of Justice place a restriction on leaving the country on former head of the National Police and PFA president Pak Pae-gun (67) and four other former heads of the National Police.

These are the confused measures taken by the police following a severe rebuke by public opinion that, during the course of the investigation, the police were lax in investigating former police officials and that the investigation was only to return the golf course to the PFA.

In the course of reporting the mid-term results of their investigation to the Blue House on 4 June, high-level police officials received a reprimand-type order to "conduct an investigation that is beyond suspicion." This can be viewed as yet another reason for this decision by police leadership.

During this process, the police were too concerned with what their superiors thought, and so, from an investigative-procedural point of view, committed absurd mistakes.

Without confirming even whether there was clear charges against Pak Pae-gun, Kim Mun-hyon, Kwon Pok-gyong, Yi Chong-guk, Yi Chu-sop, and other former heads of National Police, they put a restriction on them against leaving the country, merely because they are former heads of National Police.

Following this, while insisting on their innocence to the media, these former heads of the National Police protested to their own organization, the National Police Administration. The general public has come to believe they took bribes during the PFA golf course stock transfer.

One of these former heads of the National Police was humiliated before his in-laws because his son's wedding was to take place the day after the prohibition on leaving the country went into effect.

Although this is a result of our defective social climate, in which a restriction on leaving the country is perceived as a measure taken against criminals, it is also a not-too-funny result of the overall restriction on leaving the country taken against some former heads of the National Police, who are not even qualified to be police consultants.

Also, when the police petitioned the Department of Justice to issue a prohibition on leaving the country against these former heads, it excluded two men, Cho Chong-sok and Kim Won-hwan, creating the perception that there are charges against all the rest. Some point to this as a mistake in the investigation.

Regardless, this case was suddenly forwarded to the public prosecutor's office on the 7th, 11 days after the police began their investigation.

It is extremely unusual for a public prosecutor to order the forwarding of a case under the ongoing investigation of the police. This measure was more than enough to plant disappointment and distrust concerning the investigating police in the minds of the general public and most police officers.

The true nature of this incident and whether or not former and present high-level police officials are implicated in the transfer of shares will be revealed in detail by the public prosecutors office. However, the damage already suffered by the police leadership is enormous.

This is because, first of all, the majority of police officers not involved in the PFA golf course incident have a great distrust of former and present police leadership and because they honestly feel that, when the facts of the case are made clear, all those implicated must be punished regardless of their position or rank.

It can be pointed out that, apart from this passing shock due to a specific incident, the police personnel management system is one of the main reasons for the police organization being rattled every period of change and for the resulting confusion among its members.

The police force's hiring process is more complex than any other organization in government.

First, the main body of police officers is made up of former patrolmen who entered the profession through national service [i.e. instead of joining the military, they took a test and became patrolmen]. Police officials above the rank of lieutenant enter the force through an examination given to college graduates under the police official candidate system.

Besides this, there is endlessly complex special-hiring: special hiring of people who passed the civil service examination, special hiring from the military, bachelor's-degree sergeants, bachelor's-degree senior patrolmen, etc.

Of course, there are aspects of this varied hiring system which are beneficial and desirable for the conduct of police duties. However, it also reduces cohesion and the side-effects have been great, considering that those entering the police force from specialized fields have controlled its leadership.

It is very easy to confirm this merely by looking at the present leadership of the police organization. The police leadership is made up of the head of the National Police, the headquarters office director and bureau chief, the Seoul District Police Administration, and the administrator, deputy administrator, and school directors of each rank of the 13 regional police administrations nationwide.

Of these, National Police director general Kim Hyo-un entered the police force in 1963 with the 14th class of the Police Officer Candidate School. This is his 30th year in the police force.

At present, Director General Kim's classmates, members of the 14th class, practically have a monopoly on the police leadership. The prevailing opinion is that, with the dissatisfaction with this within the police force, it has become a "system in which orders are not upheld," in which the leader's orders do not reach the lower levels.

Examining the various aspects of this, excluding National Police deputy administrator Kim Hwa-nam (passed the civil service examination), of the four commissioners general directly below the director general—the head of the National Police, all are either Director General Kim's classmates or his police officer candidate school seniors [sonbae: senior in a chain of command or succession].

They are Maritime Police administrator Choi Chae-sam, National Police College president Kim Chong-il, and Seoul Police administrator Yo Kwan-gu. Also, Director General Kim's classmates monopolize important positions on the headquarters staff: Police Affairs Bureau director Yi Sung-hwan, Security Bureau director An Yun-hui, Criminal Affairs Bureau director Ku Pon-u, and Intelligence Bureau director Yi Ki-tae.

Besides these, Blue House security secretary Pak No-yong, former Southern District administrator Song Hae-jun, and Kyongnam administrator Chong Chin-gyu are others of Kim's classmates who have a monopoly on police leadership. Those who entered the force as patrolmen or through the civil service examinations are resentful; even police officer candidate school graduates from classes other than the 14th are raising the standard of criticism.

The problem with this imbalance in the composition of police leadership is that it is the cause of constant friction in personnel management as well as the cause of the often-discovered situations in which the director general's orders are not followed in the conduct of police duties. [passage omitted]

This may not be an accurate analogy, but the police force's current structure can be compared to a situation in which a classmate, who used to play the part of the problem child and play practical jokes without the teacher knowing, is suddenly appointed teacher and begins to pontificate to his former friends. "Thus spoke Confucius. Thus spoke Mencius."

Of course, a big reason for the leadership coming to be made up of the head's classmates is to be found in the confusion of police personnel actions, which has been seen for some time.

The police differ from the military. In the police force, it is common for a senior [officer] to keep his position even though a junior [officer] becomes head of the National Police first, and only later to become head of the National Police himself. Thus, hierarchy based on rank has been put before that based on the junior-senior relationship.

There are many jokes circulating among police officials about this pattern of personnel management.

"Night combat over day combat." "Female soldiers (wives) over male soldiers (policemen)." "Guerrilla warfare over conventional warfare." "Mugunghwa [the Rose of Sharon] Meeting (a gathering of the wives of police officers above the rank of superintendent general) personnel management."

These self-contemptuous, self-depreciating jokes about police personnel management are openly circulating within the police force. These expressions have almost gone beyond the level of fact to become a mode of life. This shows the seriousness of police personnel management problems.

It is true that, recently, the personnel management system was put in order and the possibility of outside pressure or the intentions of personnel managers intervening in the process of personnel actions has been greatly reduced.

The problem, however, is that the perception of most police officers is that the current leadership were not promoted to their present positions based on accomplishments obtained throughout the faithful execution of their duties, but rather through the process mentioned above.

Some point out that the lack of specialization in police work is every bit as much an impediment to the systemic establishment of a police image as are personnel management problems.

This does not mean that police duties are too complex and should be simplified and unified. Rather, because of the nature of their duties, the police are often treated as an ignorant, non-specialized "primitive group," compared to other, specialized organizations within the government. This is considered to be the fated misfortune of the police force and a problem it must solve.

First of all, investigation, which can be called the principle duty of the police, is totally under the control of the public prosecutor. Far from having independent investigative authority, police investigators are under the detailed control of the public prosecutor and are busy trying to avoid offending him.

With the same logic, guard duties are tied to the Presidential Security Service, intelligence duties to the Blue House and to political circles, national security (anti-Communist) duties to the Agency for National Security Planning. Their duties are all linked to other organizations, so that they have no room to move.

Looking at this cynically, it is a fact that police officers from each department have been making personal connections with their influential counterparts, who are relatively powerful and able to exert influence on the police force, and have been hoping that they would exercise that influence on their behalf.

On the other hand, their counterpart organizations have considered the police to be below them [at their beck and call] and have been doing whatever is necessary to influence the foundation of the force's organizational management, police personnel affairs. Thus, the vicious cycle has continued.

This is probably where the dishonorable epithet, "Police, the Handmaid of Power," originated.

It is interesting that some officers facing this reality view the recent anti-corruption drive in a similar way.

They say governments and power organizations, in keeping with organizational centrism, want to avoid a police force with a powerful organization and functions which establishes its image and demonstrates its proper functions.

Thus, they do not want to recognize the police and allow them to take responsible action according to their ideas and abilities. The public prosecutor's rejection of the police request for a warrant on Yi Sang-dal during the course of the PFA investigation must be understood in the same context, think some police officers.

Nowhere in the world but Korea, which adopted a legal system in the British and American traditions, is a police force subject to this tremendous control and interference by the public prosecutor's office, think some within the police force.

The British and United States legal systems do recognize the public prosecutor's control over police investigations. However, this control does not extend to all police work, as in Korea. As is the case in most countries following this legal system, control must only be exercised in cases involving human-rights violations or requiring high-level legal interpretations for it to conform to the goal of providing citizens with the greatest security service, which is the basic spirit of this legal system, it is explained.

Interestingly enough, voices within the police force point out that pressure and restraint by political groups, which can be said to be the most important influence apart from the above factors, decided the image of today's police and shakes up the organization during periods of change, such as the one being experienced lately.

The police force is in charge of activities in almost all sectors of society: investigations, intelligence, anti-Communist activities, traffic, juvenile affairs, crime prevention, etc. It has cell organizations spread out in remote inland regions and remote islands. It is an armed force of 150 thousand men with regulatory authority centered on various regulation duties. Throughout its history, all power organizations, as well as the political authorities, have attempted to get control of it.

Thus, the political authorities and power organizations have created various institutions to keep the police force a little ignorant, a little corrupt, and a little scared to make it

easy to control. Therefore, the police force has had to suffer the fate of being shaken with its surroundings every period of change.

The political authorities' control of the police, the armed force with the largest number of personnel after the military, according to the principle, "Suppress the strong. Help the weak," goes all the way back to the founding of the government in 1948, insist the police.

According to the National Assembly's stenographic record, at the time of the Constitutional Assembly, as they created legislation on the organization of government, lawmakers agreed that, in new nations it is important to strengthen the police force because of problems such as the establishment of public security, etc., as was done in the time of the American military government. Thus, they had to organize it as the Ministry of the National Police, not as a police bureau subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

However, through the opposition of assemblyman Kim Yak-su, later revealed as a plant of the South Korean Labor Party, and some political groups, the Constitutional Assembly passed all pending bills. Afterwards, it went through an enormous debate, even going through item-by-item discussion, and decided the question by vote.

We cannot know whether it was because he had not adjusted to society at this time or because he was opposed to the elevation of the police force's image, but the assembly speaker, Dr. Syngman Rhee carried out an unusual vote on the voting method. Afterwards, in a secret ballot, the Assembly decided on the Police Bureau bill by a narrow margin. [passage omitted]

This was strange because it is the custom of the National Assembly to put everything to an open vote, with the exception of bills on personnel affairs.

With this, the police force was reduced to a bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Of course, during the Liberal Party [Chayudang] and 5th Republic era, it boasted power above that of a ministry, but this was an expedient of the ideology of the ruler and a temporary phenomenon. Thus, ultimately, this situation came to a tragic close.

Finally, in August, 1991, after 40 years of being unable to solve its own problems, it became independent, an external administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Within the police force, they sarcastically say that after 46 years they have been elevated (?) [as published] from a "ministry" to an "administration."

Regardless, with the birth of the new government, the police are struggling in these new circumstances to become a new police force befitting a new era.

Since the birth of the new government, the police have been working hard in their own way to carry out an anti-corruption campaign, such as retiring over 100 police officers and passing a resolution not to accept any money or gifts from civil servants and others with a connection to police duties.

On 14 June, the National Police Administration fired Superintendent General Chang Kun-sik, three senior superintendents and a police sergeant in connection with allegations that they took money from slot-machine operator Sin Kyong-son.

However, it appears that the reform of the police force—a power organization—by an external organization rather than by its own efforts is unavoidable. It appears that it will be a purge by external organizations using all the materials of the Blue House, Agency for National Security Planning, Public Prosecutors Office, and the Board of Audit and Inspection, all know to have a great number of materials on police officers concerning activities inconsistent with the proper execution of their duties.

In connection with this, reform may be achieved through a large adjustment in police leadership, possibly as soon as June, according to the observations of some in financial circles.

Regardless, it appears to be unmistakable that, in spite of its own reform efforts since the birth of the new government, the police force will be wracked by the winds of reform at the hands of another organization, as has been the case with all the other power organizations.

If the true purpose of the new government's anti-corruption drive is based on the justification, "making organizations what they should be," then the focus of police reform must be on creating conditions permitting the 150 thousand police officers to carry out their normal functions as stipulated by law without trembling beneath external pressure.

This is because, despite meager pay, groundless criticism of the occupation, and other bad work conditions, all but a few politically-inclined police officers are working to provide citizens with a quality public-security service.

Seoul To Allow Foreign Radio Investment

*SK2009022093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0900 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[Text] A relevant government official said that the government had decided to allow foreigners to invest in the general wired radio program distribution business to introduce advanced technology and to avoid trade friction with foreign countries, including the United States. He said that the permitted limit will be minimal. Accordingly, the government has decided to establish a new clause in Article 6 of the present General Wired Radio Law that prohibits foreigners from investing in the business and will legislate and announce it tomorrow [17 September] in the official gazette.

Burma**Aung Toe Gives 16 Sep Convention Speech**

*BK1709102993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1300 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[“Full text” of speech by U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee and chief justice, at the plenary session of the National Convention held in the President’s House compound in Rangoon on 16 September—recorded]

[Text] Mr. Chairman and National Convention Delegates: The Panel of Chairmen has presented its comprehensive appraisal of the 22 reports submitted by the eight delegate groups at the plenary session of the National Convention held from 6 to 9 September 1993. The delegate reports contain suggestions by which the state should base its fundamental principles in drafting the state Constitution. The comprehensive appraisal report reviewed each fundamental principle.

The National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC] has coordinated with the Alternate Panel of Chairmen. The appraisal of the Alternate Panel of Chairmen is a serious appraisal based on the delegates’ discussions of the speech of the chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC]. I presented clarifications on the chapter headings for basic principles on which the fundamental principles of the state should be based, at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 7 June 1993.

Therefore, based on the appraisal of the Alternate Panel of Chairmen, the NCCWC prescribed the following as basic principles on which the fundamental principles of the state should be based:

A. The state

1. Myanmar [Burma] is a sovereign independent state;
2. The state shall be called the Union of Myanmar;
3. The sovereign power of the state which stems from the citizens shall reside in the entire state;
4. The territory of the state is the territory on the day the constitution is adopted.

B. Objectives of the state

1. Nondisintegration of the union;
2. Nondisintegration of national solidarity;
3. Perpetuation of national sovereignty;
4. Promotion of a genuine multiparty democratic system;
5. Promotion of lawkapala [universal] principles of justice, liberty, and equality;
6. Participation of the Defense Services in the leading role in the country’s national politics.

C. Multiparty democracy system

The state practices a genuine multiparty democratic system

D. State Structure

1. The state shall be established as a union system;
2. The existing seven divisions shall be prescribed as seven regions [preceding word in English] and the existing seven states [preceding word in English] will remain as states. The said seven regions and seven states are equal in status;
3. The seven regions and seven states shall retain their current names;
4. If a region or a state wishes to change its name a law shall be promulgated on a name change after the wishes of the citizens of the region or state concerned are obtained;
5. Self-administered areas [three preceding words in English] are to be prescribed for national races other than those who already have state status as either a region or state, if they have the appropriate population and have existed as a united group in a contiguous territory;
6. Self-administered divisions [three preceding words in English] or self-administered zones [three preceding words in English] shall be prescribed based on the population and the extent of the territory;
7. Territory of the state in the regions, states, and self-administered areas shall never secede from the state.

E. Head of State

1. The president is the head of state;
2. The president shall be elected through the Electoral College.

F. Distribution of Sovereign State Power

1. The three sovereign powers of the state—legislative, executive, and judicial powers—shall be exercised separately as much as possible through a system of mutual checks and balances;
2. The three sovereign powers shall be shared between the union, the regions, states, and self-administered areas.

G. Legislature

1. Legislative power in the state is distributed and entrusted among the union parliament, regional parliament, and state parliament;
2. The union parliament shall be bicameral with one elected chamber based on population representation and one chamber with equal representation from the regions and states;
3. Each of the seven regions and seven states shall have their own parliament;
4. The union parliament, regional parliament, and state parliament shall include as members of parliament Defense Services members nominated by the commander in chief of the Defense Services in accordance with the number prescribed by the state constitution;
5. National races who have the appropriate population shall have the right to participate in the legislative affairs of the parliament of the region, state, or self-administered area concerned;

H. Administration

1. The chief executive of the country is the president;
2. Administrative power of the state shall be shared among the union, regions, and states. Self-administrative power shall be granted to self-administered areas in accordance with the constitutional provisions;
3. Members of the Defense Services nominated on the list compiled by the commander in chief of the Defense Services shall be included in the administration of the union, regions, states, state-administered areas, and districts;
4. Representatives of national races shall have the right to participate in the administrative affairs of the regions, states, and self-administrative areas in accordance with Subsection 5 of Section G in order to carry out the affairs of their respective races;
5. The state shall form a commission to implement the clauses contained in Subsections 5 and 6 of Section D, Subsection 5 of Section G, and Subsection 4 [above].

I. Judiciary

1. Judicial power of the state shall be entrusted to various levels of courts, including the Supreme Court of the union, the High Courts of regions and states, and courts of self-administered areas;
2. The Supreme Court of the union will be the highest court in the country;
3. The Supreme Court of the union has the right to issue writs;
4. Every region shall have a High Court of that region and every state shall have a high court of that state;
5. The following are prescribed as judicial principles: administration of justice should be independent and in accordance with law; administration of justice should be conducted before the public unless prohibited by law; and there will be the right of defense and the right of appeal according to law.

J. Defense Services

1. The Defense Services is a single modern and strong Armed Forces;
2. The Defense Services shall independently manage and decide on all military affairs;
3. The commander in chief of the Defense Services is the supreme commander of all Armed Forces;
4. The Defense Services has the right to ensure the entire people's participation in national security and defense;
5. The Defense Services has the main responsibility to ensure the nondisintegration of the union, the nondisintegration of national unity, and the perpetuation of national sovereignty;
6. The Defense Services has the main responsibility to defend and safeguard the state responsibility.

K. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

1. All persons born of parents who are both nationals of the country are citizens. Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date the constitution comes into force are citizens. Citizenship, naturalization, and revocation of citizenship are as prescribed by law.

2. Every citizen shall enjoy justice, liberty, and equality as prescribed in the constitution;
3. No citizen shall be detained for more than 24 hours without a court order;
4. Every citizen shall be responsible for ensuring the nondisintegration of the union, the nondisintegration of national unity, and the perpetuation of national sovereignty;
5. Every citizen is responsible for observing the state constitution;
6. Every citizen shall learn military science;
7. Every citizen shall serve military service in accordance with law;
8. It is the responsibility of every citizen to ensure the peace and tranquility of the general public and prevalence of law and order;
9. Necessary laws shall be enacted to ensure freedom, rights, benefits, responsibilities, and restrictions of citizens.

L. National Races

1. The state shall assist in the development of language, literature, the arts, and culture of national races;
2. The state shall assist in promoting unity, amity, respect, and assistance among the national people;
3. The state shall assist in the socio-economic development of less-developed national races, including education, health, economic development, and communications of less developed national peoples.

M. Peasants

1. The state shall enact the necessary laws to protect the rights of peasants;
2. The state shall assist to ensure crops produced by peasants receive appropriate prices.

N. Workers

1. The state shall enact the necessary laws to protect the rights of workers.

O. Intelligentsia and Technocrats

The state shall assist and ensure the rights of the intelligentsia and technocrats.

P. Public Service Personnel

1. Public service personnel shall stay clear of party politics;
2. The state shall ensure job security for public service personnel and meet their need for food, clothing, and shelter. The state shall enact the necessary laws to ensure female public service personnel enjoy maternity rights and ease the need of pensioners for food, clothing and shelter.

Q. National culture

1. The state shall assist in developing, promoting, and preserving national culture

R. Education and Health

1. The state shall give priority to the development of public health and education;
2. The state shall enact the necessary laws to allow public participation in health and education;
3. The state shall implement a free compulsory primary education system;
4. The state shall develop an all-round and modern education system that would contribute to a correct outlook and good moral conduct.

S. Agriculture

1. The state shall try to the best of its ability to provide technology, investment, machineries, and raw materials needed for transformation of manual agriculture to mechanized agriculture.

T. Industry

1. The state shall try to the best of its ability to acquire necessary technology, investment, machineries, and raw materials for industrial development.

U. Employment

The state shall strive to lessen unemployment among the people.

V. Maternal, Child, and Elderly Care

1. The state shall look after mothers, children, orphans, children of fallen members of the Defense Services, the elderly, and the physically handicapped.
2. The state shall arrange for physically handicapped military personnel to receive vocational education to earn their living.

W. Youths

1. The state shall work for enlivening patriotism in youths, for having a correct philosophy in youths, and for the development of five physical characters [bala ngar dan] of the youths.

X. Religion

1. Concerning the religious matters, all citizens shall have the rights—freedom of opinion, and worship—equally if they are not against law and order, public moral, public health, and other provisions stipulated in the state constitution.
2. Economy, finance, politics, and other worldly matters related to the religion and worship shall not be included in the aforementioned rights.
3. Though the rights are granted, they shall not prevent the state from legislating the law for the public interests, and reforms.
4. The state shall recognize that Buddhism is a distinct religion accepted by major of the people.
5. The state shall recognize that Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, and Animism are religions that exist in the country on the day when state constitution comes into effect.
6. The state shall try to the best of its ability to assist and protect the religions recognized by the state.

7. Religion shall not be used in the political matters. Any act intended to cause or any act leading to hatred, hostility, and division between the sides or the groups for either racial or religious reasons is against the state constitution. Fundamental principles saying that provisions can be legislated to punish such acts are adopted.

Y. Economic

1. The state's economic system shall be the market economic system.
2. For the development of the national economy, the state shall allow the participation of all the economic forces—state, regional bodies, cooperatives bodies, joint ventures, and private sectors—in the economic enterprises.
3. In the economic enterprises, the state shall prevent the monopoly or speculation by an individual or a group that would destroy the legitimate competition and affects the public interest.
4. The state shall work to upgrade the living standard of the public and for the progress and development of general investments.
5. For the development of national economy, the state shall assist in procuring technology, [word indistinct], and raw materials.
6. The state shall not nationalize the economic enterprises.
7. The state shall not make legal tender illegal.

Z. Land, Water, and Air

Concerning the natural resources in the land, water, and air

1. The state shall be the original owner of all the land in the country, and the natural resources above and below the land, above and below the water, and in the atmosphere.
2. The state shall provision needed laws to manage the extraction and use of state-owned natural resources by the economic forces.
3. In accordance with the provisions, the state shall allow the people the right to own properties, right to inheritance, right to employ oneself, right to innovation, and right to patent their innovations.

AA. Elections

1. In accordance with the law, people shall have the right to elect and be elected.
2. In accordance with the provisions stipulated in the state constitution, the respective voters shall have the right to revoke the elected people's representative from duty.

BB. Political Parties

1. For the development of genuine multiparty democracy, the state shall provision the needed laws for the systematic formation of political parties.

CC. State of Emergency

1. Should there be a state of emergency in which administrative work cannot be carried out in a region, in a state, or

in a self-administered area according to the provisions of the state constitution, the state president shall have the right to use the executive power of that respective region, state, or self-administered area. In using the executive power of that respective region, state, or self-administered area, if needed, the state president shall have the right to use the legislative power of that respective region or state or self-administered area, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the state constitution.

2. Should there be a state of emergency in which lives, shelters, and properties of the people are threatened in a region, in a state, or in a self-administered area or there is adequate information that such a situation could occur, the Defense Services shall have the right to prevent and protect in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the state constitution.

3. Should there be a state of emergency in which attempts are being made to take the sovereign power of state by force—disturbances and violence—or due to a conspiracy to take the sovereign power of state by force that will lead to the disintegration of the union, disintegration of national solidarity, and loss of national sovereignty, the commander in chief of the Defense Services shall have the right to use state power in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the state constitution.

DD. Foreign Affairs

1. The state shall employ a independent, active, and nonaligned foreign policy. [The policy] is directed toward world peace and friendly relations between countries. The state shall respect the peaceful coexistence policies between countries.

2. The state shall not initiate an intrusion or attacks on any country.

3. The state shall not allow the deployment of any foreign troops in the country.

EE. Penal Code and Sentences

1. There shall be no right to allow the prescription of any penal codes, which are retroactive.

2. There shall be no right to hand down any sentences that tarnish and disgrace human dignity.

FF. Environment

1. The state shall protect and look after the environment.

GG. General Provisions.

1. The Burmese language shall be the official language.

2. Fundamental principles of the state shall be guidelines that should be followed in provisions of the law by the legislative chamber, and in defining the state constitution and other provisions.

3. The constitutional court shall be formed to define the provisions stipulated in the state constitution, and the provisions stipulated by the chamber of union [pyi daung su hluttaw], chamber of region [taing detha gyi hluttaw], and chamber of state [pyinae hluttaw]; to inspect the undertakings of the administrators exercising executive power in the union, regions, states, and self-administered

areas to see whether their undertakings are in accordance with the Constitution; to solve the constitutional disputes between the union and the regions, between the union and the states, between the regions and the states, between the regions, between the states, between the regions or the states and the self-administered areas, and between the self-administered areas; and to carry out the additional duties given by the constitution.

Esteemed Chairman and Delegates, in prescribing the fundamental principles of the state, the basic principles should be laid down and carried out as follows:

The related principles to the aforementioned principles shall be used as a foundation during the discussions to lay down basic principles for the respective chapters. (?Among the principles that are to be used as a foundation are those that shall also be stated in the preamble of the state constitution.) The principles concerning the state shall be listed separately under the chapter called state. Similarly, during the discussions on principles concerning the respective chapters, the principles are to be stated under the respective chapters. The principles concerning the fundamental principles of the state should still be listed under the chapter called fundamental principles of the state. The National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC] has presented the above procedures to the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC]. The NCCC approved these procedures and directed the NCCWC to present them at the Plenary Session of the National Convention. That's why, I am explaining the procedures to you.

Esteemed Chairman and Delegates, as you know, the principles that should be used as a foundation for the fundamental principles of the state are the life of the state constitution, the key of the state constitution, and the essence of the state constitution. Therefore, laying down these principles is very important and it is crucial work. On behalf of NCCWC, I would like to thank all the national convention delegates for their enthusiastic cooperation in carrying out the very important work successfully, and to the members of the panel of chairmen for their management. I conclude my speech. [applause]

Myo Nyunt Gives 16 Sep Convention Address

BK1809054393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1300 GMT 16 Sep 93

[“Full text” of speech by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of National Convention Convening Commission, at the plenary session of the National Convention held in the President's House compound in Rangoon on 16 September—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed National Convention delegates: I extend my greetings to you all for your spiritual and physical well-being. Presently, the momentum of the performance of the National Convention is very good. This success is due to systematic work and cooperation by the delegates and organizations concerned. The delegates had applied their goodwill, diligence, zeal, and wisdom at the National

Convention for three months in preparing suggestion reports to obtain the principles on which the fundamental principles of the state should be based. These suggestion reports had been submitted to the plenary session.

It was learned that the Alternate Panel of Chairmen had studied in detail the 22 reports which contained over 900 pages and which were submitted at the plenary session. The Panel of Chairmen and the chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC] were able to extract and appraise the prominent features from the suggestions presented by the delegates because the suggestions themselves contain complete essence.

Esteemed convention delegates: It is nature's law that opinions, attitudes, and beliefs are never identical. It is only natural. Moreover, the opinions and beliefs of humans are not complete. In accordance with such law, the fact that there were various opinions and beliefs is no surprise.

As for us, we have to give special consideration to and scrutinize the suggestions of the representatives of the political parties and elected representatives along with the suggestions of the representatives of national races, peasants, workers, intelligentsia and technocrats, public service personnel, and invited delegates.

In that way, we were able to cull prominent suggestions and related discussions. The suggestion reports which were submitted by the eight delegate groups after repeatedly holding panel discussions among their respective groups are important in terms of quality and quantity as the principles for the fundamental principles of the state will be based upon these papers.

The Alternate Panel of Chairmen took time in scrutinizing the suggestion papers which were systematically submitted by the delegates at the plenary session of the National Convention. The panel had presented its comprehensive appraisal report at the plenary session after studying and appraising the suggestion reports for obtaining the principles on which the fundamental principles of the state should be based.

The National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC] met and coordinated with the NCCC. The NCCWC reported in full to the NCCC on the principles on which the fundamental principles of the state should be based and future programs after seriously studying and scrutinizing the suggestions submitted by the delegate groups. The NCCC then carried out thorough study and scrutiny of the submissions on the fundamental principles of the state.

In studying and scrutinizing the submissions, the NCCC considered whether the delegates' suggestions for the principles on which the fundamental principles of the state would be able to implement the six objectives of the National Convention: nondisintegration of the Union; nondisintegration of national solidarity; perpetuation of national sovereignty; emergence of a genuine multiparty democracy system; promotion of Lawkapala [eternal]

Principles of Justice, Liberty, and Equality; and participation of the Defense Services in the leading role in national politics.

Esteemed delegates: The NCCC, being formed by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], is responsible to the SLORC. The SLORC is actually the Defense Services, which has great historic tradition. Therefore, the Defense Services, which saved the nation from the brink of disintegration in the nick of time, is an institution which has worked for the present political, economic, and social progress while defending the nation. Therefore, the NCCC, which represents the SLORC—the institution with the biggest responsibility in the country—has a grave responsibility in striving to obtain the basic principles of the state at the National Convention. The NCCC has discharged its responsibility in a responsible manner after giving serious consideration and deliberation.

Esteemed convention delegates: Our NCCC has as a basic principle the interests of the nation and the people—entire national races—in accepting the submissions of the NCCWC. The basic principles which we have received are not only noble and correct, but it is important that these principles meet the requirement for suitability for the motherland and the lives of the people and serve the interests of the nation.

In the world, some things may be good, but they may not suit one's actual conditions. At present, we have made much progress in drawing up the basic principles for drafting a state constitution—the major responsibility of the National Convention. The basic principles we have extracted and obtained will be used as the basic pillar in holding discussions on principles in detail for each chapter of the constitution. Therefore, it is considered that the basic principles for the future progress of the National Convention have been obtained.

Esteemed delegates: You have earnestly applied yourselves physically and mentally at the National Convention. The delegates must be exhausted physically and mentally and you have been away from your families for many days. The National Convention has been adjourned, effective tomorrow, until 17 January 1994 to enable the delegates to return to your respective homes to rest, to attend to your family, economic and social affairs, and to prepare, research and collect data to present suggestions on chapter headings such as state structure when the National Convention resumes in the near future. I conclude by saying I hope to meet the delegates in good health and spirits in the cool season of January when the National Convention resumes. [applause]

Forestry Minister Urges Export Ban on Raw Logs

BK1809155293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 18 (AFP)—Burma should ban the export of logs and instead only allow the export of processed timber, the state-run media on Saturday quoted Forestry Minister Lieutenant-General Chit Swe as saying.

Chit Swe, who returned home from a trip to Indonesia on Friday, said as a country developed it had to take great care not to destroy its environment.

"Future forestry policy planners should strive for doing away with the export of raw materials in the form of logs and supplement it with value added production," Chit Swe told the state-run news agency here.

There was no indication when the ban on log exports might be imposed.

Indonesia was one of the first countries in the region to ban the export of raw logs. Since then, others such as Cambodia and Laos have followed suit, allowing only the export of processed timber.

Earlier this year, Burma announced that logging concessions granted to Thai logging companies along the frontier in eastern Burma almost five years ago would be revoked at the end of this year.

Sources here believe the main reason the decision was made was the destructive logging practices of the Thai companies, which have laid waste to vast stretches of the concession areas.

Over recent years, Burma has also exported vast quantities of logs to neighboring China.

Chit Swe told Burma's news agency that he had discussed the possibility of cooperation in forestry with Indonesian officials and Indonesia wanted to develop a programme with Burma to exchange scientists and experts in various forestry fields.

"It is most impressive that although Indonesia possesses a vast expanse of forests, it has been harvesting only on a moderate scale," he said.

Chit Swe visited various sites including plantations, forest industry enterprises and eco-tourism projects on the Indonesian islands of Java, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Bali, the Myanmar [Burma] News Agency reported.

Thai Navy Commander Meets Army Chief, Departs

BK1409142193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Maung Aye, deputy commander in chief of the Defense Services and Army commander in chief, received Admiral Wichet Karunyanit, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Navy, and his party at the Defense Ministry's Dagon House at 1400 this afternoon. The Thais are currently on a goodwill visit at the invitation of Vice Admiral Than Nyunt, Navy commander in chief.

Present at the meeting were Vice Adm. Than Nyunt, Navy commander in chief; Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, chief of the Office of the Strategic Studies; Lt. Gen. Tin U, Army chief of staff; and Commodore Tin Aye, Navy chief of staff.

[Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese at 1330 GMT on 14 September, in a second report, notes that Admiral Wichet

Karunyanit, his wife, and his party left Rangoon by special aircraft at 1530. The report says they were seen off at the airport by Vice Adm. Than Nyunt and his wife, Commodore Tin Aye, high-ranking military officials, Thai Ambassador Wirasak Futrakun, and military attaches from the Thai Embassy.]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Investments Drop in First 7 Months of 1993

BK1009094493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0904 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 10 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Foreign investments in Malaysia dropped to 2.41 billion ringgit for the first seven months this year compared with 13.45 billion for the same period last year, said deputy minister of international trade and industry, Chua Jui Meng Friday.

He said the reduction in the level of foreign investments was mainly due to the general slowdown in overseas investments by major investors like the United States and Japan who were facing slow economic growth.

Even though there is a drop in foreign investment, Malaysia however has achieved about 78 percent of its projected growth under the sixth Malaysia Plan, with approved investment to date amounting to 62.41 billion ringgit, he said.

A major portion of these investments came from foreigners and it seemed set to stay that way as the country continued to attract more foreign investors, said Chua.

Malaysia, nevertheless has been performing well among developing countries, he said to reporters here.

Chua said foreign investors were finding Malaysia a favourable investment location, and this was attributed to the country's sound economic management, political stability, conducive business environment and global orientation, coupled with its prompt responsiveness to the need of the private sector.

Earlier in his speech, he said although there was a rise in the level of investments in countries such as Vietnam and China, the bulk of these investments were for the establishment of labour intensive industries which Malaysia was not keen in promoting.

Malaysia, he added, could no longer be a conducive base for labour intensive industries.

Singapore

Prime Minister Meets Malaysian Business Delegates

BK1809150893 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong says Singapore and Malaysia can cooperate by complementing and competing

with each other. He said Singapore views developments in Malaysia in a positive light. Competition is healthier which causes both economies to be more efficient.

Mr. Goh said Singapore is willing to move projects to Malaysia and Indonesia rather than the other countries outside Asia. [Words indistinct] of factories, Mr. Goh said we will also benefit.

The prime minister was speaking at a round-table discussion with Malaysian business leaders organized by the Institute of Policy Studies. In his speech, the prime minister also said Asia can catch up with the rest in 25 years. But this would depend on three factors—domestic policies, regional stability, and the free trade system. Mr. Goh said he is most concerned over the international trade regime might not remain open and (?seen) in the next five to 10 years. He said that is why Singapore and Malaysia have to cooperate closely.

The 22-member Malaysian delegation is led by the chairman of the National Equity Corporation, Tun Ismail Mohamed Ali. In the two-day visit, he earlier met Trade and Industry Minister S. Dhanabalan and the [word indistinct] managing director (Tan Swee Nga). [passage indistinct]

Board Deducts Export Quotas From Garment Firms

BK1809123893 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Sep 93 p 2

[By Schutz Lee]

[Text] The Trade Development Board [TDB] has punished 10 textile and garment firms this year for flouting the rules governing the export of such products to the U.S.

The TDB said yesterday the companies had their export quotas deducted by a multiple of 10 times the "guilty consignment" to the U.S.

This means that for every garment shipped in contravention of the rules, a company will have lost its quota allotment for 10 such garments, a TDB spokesman explained.

One way in which a company can break the rules is to buy or produce in a low-cost country like China, then pass it on as Singapore-made goods under Singapore's quota.

Under an international agreement called the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, most Western nations and the United States impose quotas in garment-producing countries to restrict imports.

In Singapore, the TDB has been administering the textile quota scheme since 1987. Under Singapore's system, 75 percent of the quotas accorded by the developed export markets are allocated by the TDB to exporters based on their performance in the previous year. The remaining 25 percent of quotas are tendered.

The TDB spokesman said quotas deducted from violators were put into the tender pool of quotas for bidding. But the tender amount still did not exceed 25 percent of all quotas, she said.

Last year, the TDB collected \$39.4 million [Singapore dollars] from the auction of textile quotas.

The TDB's Trade Documentation Enforcement Unit keeps an eye out for violators of rules on textile and garment exports.

Last year, the unit found nine companies guilty. They had their quotas confiscated and were denied a quota allocation for 10 years in those categories in which they broke the rules.

Cambodia

Government 'Unhappy' With Thai Warning on Firing

BK1909103493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 19 Sep 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 19 (AFP)—Cambodian leaders lashed out at Thailand Sunday after receiving a letter threatening "warning shots" would be fired into Cambodian territory in retaliation for any future overspill of fighting across the border.

They also warned in return that the Thai Government had better not take relations with the Khmer Rouge more seriously than with Phnom Penh.

"What does it mean, warning shots? It means that they can shoot me as a warning in my territory? It's not normal," Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut said outside an assembly meeting where debate on the constitution was likely to continue through Tuesday, four days behind schedule.

"I would like to say strongly that we are quite unhappy," the foreign minister said. "We cannot accept this kind of situation."

He, along with Co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said Thai authorities wrote the letter Saturday complaining four shells had fallen into Thailand during recent clashes near the border between the government and the Khmer Rouge.

They threatened warning shots in return, the Cambodians said.

"How about the 200 shells coming from Thailand? So 200 minus four, that remains 196 shells," Ranariddh said.

Sirivut said it was unclear whether the 200 rounds fired into Cambodia during the clashes were fired by Thai military or by the Khmer Rouge from Thai soil. But he said the Cambodian Armed Forces had determined that the type of artillery used was not used previously by the Khmer Rouge.

He will seek a meeting this week with the Thai ambassador in Phnom Penh to discuss the matter.

"In two days when we finish the constitution, Cambodia will have a legal and definite government," Ranariddh said. "Any Cambodian faction living outside has to be considered as an outlaw. Everything has to be dealt with as simply government-to-government."

He said previous statements by a Thai military spokesman calling the government in Phnom Penh a "faction" despite an official visit by the co-premiers to Bangkok in August were "not acceptable."

The spokesman had been justifying Thai military action during the recent clashes in transporting Khmer Rouge guerrillas fleeing a Cambodian Government offensive through Thai territory to areas under Khmer Rouge control closer to Pailin, the faction's nominal headquarters.

"Thinking about Pailin alone is not reasonable," Ranariddh said. "Thailand has to know that investment from Thai businessmen in Cambodia is much more important than Pailin business. Business in Cambodia as a whole is more important than Pailin business, outlaw business."

The Khmer Rouge have made millions of dollars off Thai gem miners operating around Pailin.

"I don't want to talk further about contracts. I just ask the Thai Government to think about this sensitive question," he said.

Ranariddh Receives UNTAC Deputy Chief 10 Sep

BK1409141793 Phnom Penh AKP in French 1042 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh 14 Sep (AKP)—Prince Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], held talks with Behrooz Sadry, deputy UN special representative to Cambodia, in Phnom Penh on 10 September.

"Anticipating a decision from the United Nations, the PNGC will maintain security, preserve the quality of the materials belonging to UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], and train Cambodian specialists to replace UNTAC experts," said Prince Norodom Ranariddh at the meeting where the issue of transferring UNTAC materials to the PNGC was discussed.

The final departure of all UNTAC civilian and military personnel from Cambodia will be completed on 15 November, announced UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in New York on 19 July.

The first three contingents of Tunisian, Uruguayan, and Bulgarian UNTAC peacekeepers have been in the process of withdrawing from Cambodia since the beginning of August after having accomplished their missions of more than one year in the country.

Last Friday in Takeo Province, the contingent of Japanese peacekeepers transferred its equipment worth about 1

billion yen to the provincial authorities in the presence of Mr. Yukio Imagawa, Japanese ambassador to Cambodia.

Sihanouk Updates State of Health 20 Sep

BK2009135593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Message from His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia to His Beloved Compatriots: dated 20 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Revered clergy and beloved compatriots: For several days, my best and highly qualified Chinese doctors have paid, with great friendship and sincerity, incomparable attention to the important problem of my health. This morning, the PRC's celebrated Chinese doctors, including the famous professor who is now the Chinese National People's Congress deputy chairman, thoroughly examined my large intestine and prostate gland.

According to the diagnosis, the tumor that I told the clergy and compatriots and that I believed to be in my large intestine is actually not there but in my prostate gland.

At the Central Hospital in Beijing, there was a lengthy meeting of outstanding Chinese professors and doctors discussing my illness that can be more serious than was thought. My Chinese doctors have not dared to reveal the seriousness of my illness, but it is possible that there is cancer in my prostate gland.

Before my return to the capital city of the beloved and sacred Cambodian motherland to meet the clergy and children, the famous Chinese doctors told me that if I had prostate cancer or cancerous tumors, an operation would be urgently necessary. That being the case, I would like to ask the clergy and children to allow me to return to Beijing on 24 September for the surgery.

I would like to extend my sincerely thoughtful and affectionate sentiment to the clergy and children and wish you all the best. May you enjoy Lord Buddha's five blessings, that is, longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

[Dated] Beijing, 20 September.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk.

Assembly Concludes Constitutional Debate

BK2009053093 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Constituent Assembly members ended their debate on a new constitution, which will make Prince Norodom Sihanouk King of Cambodia once again. The Constituent Assembly will pass the document on Tuesday, 21 September, and it will become a political foundation for democratic government in Cambodia following decades of ferocious fighting.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, will return to Phnom Penh this week to ratify the new constitution. Prince Norodom Sihanouk is currently in China, where he is undergoing medical treatment for a small tumor in his intestine.

139 Articles Comprise Constitution

BK1909124293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 19 (AFP)—Cambodia's elected assembly unexpectedly pushed through more than 70 articles Sunday and finished a new constitution making the country a kingdom with Prince Norodom Sihanouk slated to be king.

"Everything is now finished ... no more changes," Prince Norodom Ranariddh said of the 139-article document that took months to draft and weeks to rewrite.

The assembly plans to rest Monday and then reconvene to adopt it on Tuesday, but it will not go into effect until Friday when Sihanouk will sign it after returning from Beijing.

The signing of the constitution will officially end the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping operation in Cambodia.

Two-Thirds Approval System Agreed

BK1909115893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 19 Sep 93

[By Kevin Barrington]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Sept 19 (AFP)—Cambodia's elected assembly overcame one of the last major political hurdles in approving a constitution Sunday—how many votes were required to pass an act of parliament, government officials said.

The assembly agreed to require a two-thirds majority to pass acts of parliament during its fifth and possibly final day of debate to approve the country's new constitution.

A simple majority would have allowed FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) to pass bills without the approval of the Phnom Penh Cambodian People's Party (CPP).

The CPP was opposed to the simple majority, which would have relegated it to the political sidelines, and successfully lobbied to get the two-thirds voting system approved in the constitution.

FUNCINPEC, however, tried to pull off a last ditch political coup and have the voting system enshrined in a transitional clause which would only be binding for five years.

"We suggested that if we want to act like everywhere else in the world we put the two thirds majority rule in a transitional provision. But finally we decided to keep the two thirds majority in the constitution," the foreign minister, FUNCINPEC's Prince Norodom Sirivut, said.

Hun Sen, the head of the CPP, defended the two-thirds decision.

"I accept that everyone has their own interests but this is the democratic way," he said.

The system was necessary for stability and national reconciliation, he said.

Speaking Saturday, Ieng Mouly of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, predicted the issue would not have a smooth sailing through the assembly.

"I think there may be a problem over the two-thirds issue. We will have a very hot discussion on this," he said.

But CPP sources indicated a deal was struck through "under the table discussions" with FUNCINPEC.

A CPP official said Hun Sen agreed to play second political fiddle in the new government, which will be formed once the constitution is approved, in exchange for FUNCINPEC's approval of the two thirds majority question.

Hun Sen, who acted as co-premier alongside Prince Norodom Ranariddh in the interim administration, agreed to a proposal by Prince Norodom Sihanouk whereby Ranariddh would be first prime minister and Hun Sen second prime minister.

Hun Sen played down his demotion since his party got the two-thirds issue as a concession.

"Even as co-premier I always give first position to His Royal Highness Prince Ranariddh. Prince Ranariddh is older than me so protocol as already given him the first position," he said.

Ranariddh also down-played the issue.

"No, no, no. There is no problem about the two thirds majority. We accept it," he said.

"It (a simple majority) is the rule of any political regime in any parliamentary system. But in Cambodia the situation is very special. After 22 years of war we need more stability," he said.

Sihanouk recently announced he would fly back from Beijing September 23 and promulgate the constitution the following day.

Once the constitution is approved the the mandate for the U.N. peacekeeping mission, one of the biggest and most expensive ever mounted by the world body, expires.

KR Defectors Brought to Military Training Camp

BK1709123993 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 17 Sep 93

[by Sheri Prasso]

[Text] DEY ETH, Cambodia, Sept 17 (AFP)—The Cambodian Government has brought 268 Khmer Rouge [KR] defectors to this mud-soaked military training camp near the Cambodian capital in order to retrain them and integrate them into the National Armed Forces.

"They are not prisoners of war," said co-Premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh. "They volunteered to join the National Army."

The colonel in charge of their re-training, Say Khon, said they came from disputed central Kompong Thom Province and would undergo a month's training and re-education.

"Then if they want to keep their places in the National Army, they will get a promotion. If they want civilian life, they can go and work according to their skills," he told AFP.

He would not allow the defectors to be interviewed. They could be seen at a distance wearing parts of the green Chinese-issue Khmer Rouge uniforms and lounging around in the doorways of their newly assigned wooden barracks during a Friday afternoon rainstorm.

"They are starting to understand the ideas we are explaining to them," Say Khon said. Among the 268 were six women, he said.

The government recently extended a general amnesty to the Khmer Rouge's estimated 12,000 guerrilla force.

U.N. peacekeepers have counted 1,300 defectors throughout the country since the amnesty, but the Cambodian Government said it is housing at least 1,800.

Ranariddh said the defectors would be given clothes, a salary and a promotion in rank.

"First they have to have training and learn our rules," Ranariddh said.

The other co-prime minister, Hun Sen, said the 268 were from a group of 500 defectors in central Kompong Thom Province.

"We transported them from Kompong Thom because there were not enough rations for them there," he said. "There are another 1,200 defectors in Siem Reap. We will take the same measures to integrate them into the National Army also."

U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said the United Nations is supervising the reintegration process.

"They are told what has been going on in Cambodia since the Paris agreements," Falt said.

Some of the defectors have been living in the forests as guerrilla fighters for eight to 10 years, he said.

As a result they do not have a good understanding of the political changes that have occurred in Cambodia since the signing of the 1991 peace accords ending the Cambodian conflict and the deployment of 20,000 U.N. peacekeepers last year.

Most of the defections occurred after Cambodian soldiers offered the guerrillas amnesty via walkie-talkie radios, Falt said.

Independent Television Operates in Ratanakiri

BK2009085793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Mr. Bou Thang, member of the Cambodian Constituent Assembly from Ratanakiri Province, said that his native Ratanakiri Province has operated an independent new television for itself since the beginning of 1993. He stressed that Ratanakiri Province broadcasts programs for local viewers around the clock, weather permitting. He admitted that in foul weather there can be some glitches, but the technicians are attending to this.

Ratanakiri Province also has a hydroelectric station called O Chum, which generates electricity meeting the needs of a number of districts and the entire provincial city of Ratanakiri. Mr. Bou Thang claimed that the O Chum hydroelectric station has a generating capacity of over 1,000 kilowatts and the current consumption needs are just 600 kw. The station also feeds the production factories in the province.

He went on to say that the television station in Ratanakiri Province serves only viewers in the province. The signal received in the districts is very strong, for its range spans more than 30 km in radius.

Mr. Bou Thang went on to claim that Ratanakiri Province's television station can easily intercept the signals of other stations because it is satellite-aided. Television networks in the region, too, can clearly receive the provincial station's signal. He added, however, that this station cannot relay the signal of Cambodian Television because it is too remote. If viewers want to watch Cambodian Television's material, a tape recording will have to be replayed by the station.

Mr. Bou Thang further revealed that in operating the independent television station of Ratanakiri, millions of riel have had to be spent.

It should be noted that Cambodia currently has three major television stations: first, Cambodian Television, which is the former television of the State of Cambodia; second, the IBC TV station, which is a private television; and third, the television of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party. The signal range of the FUNCINPEC party's television is no stronger than that of Ratanakiri Province's television station, according to Mr. Bou Thang, who also added that Ratanakiri Province is now concentrating its attention on restoring its roads in order to improve communications.

Indonesia

Two Aircraft Reportedly Delivered To UAE

BK1109102093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 2 Sep 93 p 9

[Text] Bandung (JP)—State-owned aircraft company PT [Company Limited] IPTN has delivered to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) two of seven N-250 planes ordered under a contract worth US\$100.87 million.

A document on the delivery of the planes was signed by State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie and Humaid Al-Saidi, a representative of the UAE Government in a ceremony here on Tuesday.

Habibie, in his capacity as IPTN president, said Indonesia would continue efforts to attract other Middle Eastern countries to purchase aircraft from IPTN.

Oman, Jordan, Iran and Saudi Arabia have shown interest in buying N-250, a two-engine propeller plane, he said.

In another ceremony, the state-owned military equipment producer, PT Pindad, also delivered five electricity generators worth Rp (Rupiah) 2,98 billion (\$1.43 million) to PLN the state-owned electricity company.

PLN President Zuhul said at the ceremony that the generators, each with capacity of 4.5 megawatts would be used to meet increasing demand for electricity in Batam, an export processing island about 20 kilometers south of Singapore.

State Company 'Capable' of Producing Small Arms

BK1409145993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] The government, through its Pindad [Army Industries] Company, is now capable of meeting the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] need for small firearms so it is not worried about the U.S. threat to stop arms sales to the country. Speaking to reporters after he met with President Suharto in Jakarta today, B.J. Habibie, minister of research and technology and concurrently Pindad director, said the state-owned company is also capable of producing modern small firearms, namely, modified FMC rifles, which are used by NATO forces. The Pindad Company produces not only firearms, but also 160 million rounds of ammunition annually, while the ABRI needs only one-third of that amount.

Leading Dissident Nasution Leaves for U.S.

BK1409154693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Retired General Abdul Haris Nasution has left for the United States for medical treatment. Accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Johannes Sumarti, his daughter, his son-in-law, and a medical team, Nasution left for San Francisco aboard a Garuda plane from Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this afternoon.

Nasution was seen off by Major General Mansur, assistant for personnel affairs to the Indonesian Armed Forces chief of general staff on behalf of the Indonesian Armed Forces commander. Major General Hendro Priyono, commander of the Jakarta Regional Military Command, Brigadier General Syarwan Hamid, chief of the Armed Forces Information Service, and other high-ranking military officers were also at the Jakarta airport to send Nasution off.

Annexation Protested During Congressmen's Visit

LD0609200993 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 6 Sep 93

[Text] Tens of people took to the streets in Manatuto in East-Timor to protest the Indonesian annexation. The demonstration was organized to coincide with a visit by U.S. congressmen. All signs are that the congressmen did not witness the demonstration but RTP has exclusive pictures of the visit:

[Jose Rodrigues dos Santos] A nightmare for the Indonesians: Three U.S. congressmen landed in Dili to see what is happening regarding human rights in East-Timor. A considerable effort is being made because on their return to Washington the congressmen will present a report advising whether U.S. military aid to Indonesia should continue or not. Before the Americans arrived the Indonesians detained at least 50 Timorese to prevent any disturbances. The Americans did not see any disturbances but they were told that yesterday, while they were in Dili, 40 people took to the streets in Manatuto to protest the Indonesian annexation. The congressmen did not comment but they made a note of it.

Alatas on Portugal's 'Unfriendly' Attitude

BK0509080693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 5 Sep 93

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 5 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has questioned Portugal's sincerity in its stand towards Indonesia, saying its "unfriendly" deeds contradicted conciliatory words, a news report said Sunday.

"Everything they say always discredits us. As if we have done various wrong things. That's unfriendly attitude ..." Alatas told the daily *Republika*.

He was commenting on a statement by Portuguese Foreign Minister Durao Barroso during a meeting Thursday with Indonesian human rights activist Johannes Prince in Lisbon.

Barroso reportedly said Lisbon did not want to take a controversial stand against Jakarta with which it wanted friendly relations.

"If they do not consider Indonesia as an enemy, then thank God," Alatas was quoted as saying.

Alatas has said that Indonesia is ready to open diplomatic relations with Portugal should Lisbon take the initiative.

Lisbon severed diplomatic ties with Jakarta following Indonesia's invasion of the former Portuguese colony of

East Timor in 1975. Jakarta annexed East Timor a year later but the United Nations still considers Portugal the administrative power there.

Barroso and Alatas are due to meet for talks on East Timor in New York later this month.

Aceh Fishermen on Armed Threats by Foreigners

BK1009142593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] It is hoped that the government's security forces in West Aceh Province will provide special attention to maintain security in the region after reports from local fishermen stating that fishing vessels flying Thai flags are threatening them.

The secretary of Aceh Provincial Legislative Council, Said Fuad Zakaria, reported to newsmen in Banda Aceh today concerning the threats made on local traditional fishermen by the foreign fishing vessels crew this week.

Meanwhile, the local fishermen told newsmen that they were afraid to fish because of the threats by armed crew members from the fishing vessels flying foreign flags. The foreign fishermen had previously ordered the traditional fishermen to return to shore and prevented them from fishing in regional waters.

Domestic, Foreign Capital Investment Over Target

BK0609132193 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Aug 93 p 2

[Text] The realization of foreign and domestic capital investments during the 5th Repelita [National Development Program] for the year ended 31 July 1993, amounted to 93.9 trillion rupiah. The foreign capital investments amounted to 40.5 trillion rupiah, while the domestic capital investments totalled 53.4 trillion rupiah. This indicated that the total amount has superseded the targeted amount by 65.75 trillion rupiah. Minister of State for Investment/Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board, Sanyoto Sastrwardoyo, stated in Jakarta on 20 August that during the 5th Repelita, the Investment Coordinating Board approved 3,490 applications for projects submitted by domestic capital investors. The board also approved 1,566 applications from foreign capital investors. He added, "Only 33.6 percent of the domestic capital investment projects have been realized. As for the foreign capital investment projects, only 46.6 percent have been realized." On the question of the country's economic growth, the minister pointed out that in 1989 it stood at 7.4 percent, in 1990 at 7.3 percent and in 1991 it was at 6.6 percent while in 1992 it was recorded at 6.5 percent.

Jakarta Upgrades Phnom Penh Mission to Embassy

BK0609150993 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1444 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 6 (OANA/ANTARA) Indonesia has decided to change the status of its diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from permanent mission

to embassy by appointing Taufik Rachman Sudarbo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

The appointment of Taufik as Indonesian ambassador to Cambodia was contained in Presidential Decree Number 324/M/1993 dated September 1, according to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs press release obtained by ANTARA Monday.

The ambassadorial appointment is closely related to the positive developments that have occurred in Cambodia since the May general elections 1993, it said.

In the Indonesian Government's view Cambodia has implemented the Paris agreement well and the present phase of developments would be entirely completed with the adoption of a Cambodian constitution and the formation of a new government based on that constitution. As a co-chairman of the Paris conference and as the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Indonesia was ready always to work for the development of friendship and cooperation with the government and the people of Cambodia, based on friendship, harmony and mutual respect, said the release.

Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With Romania

BK0409124693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Indonesia and Romania have agreed to increase bilateral trade which has tended to decrease in recent years. Speaking to reporters after the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries, Trade Minister Satrio Budiharjo Yudono said trade with Romania will be based on a counter trade system. Meanwhile, Romanian Trade Minister Constantin Teculescu admitted that the current low volume of the bilateral trade was due to his country's limited foreign exchange reserves, distance, and expensive shipping tariffs. Accordingly, the two countries will involve the IMF and the Asian Development Bank in the trade financing. Indonesia will export to Romania products such as coffee, tea, cacao, tobacco, and electronic goods. In the meantime, Indonesia will import items such as (?power generators), textile machinery, and cosmetics from it.

Laos

Further on Support for PLO-Israel Peace Accord

BK1609013893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] In an interview given to a KPL correspondent on 15 September on the views of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on the signing of the peace accord between the PLO and Israel, a spokesman of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry said: The signing of the PLO-Israel peace accord is considered as a successful outcome of the efforts of the two sides, which have applied positive and creative attitudes in dealing with the matter. The signing of said peace accord is in conformity with the peace

process and the means for politically settling disputes on the basis of international law and the UN charters.

The LPDR welcomes the signing of said accord and hopes that the mutual recognition by the PLO and Israel will serve as a favorable step in advancing the interests of peace for the Palestinian people as well as for other peoples in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

UN Ships Rice Aid to Northern Provinces

BK1209041693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] The United Nations reports that it is shipping a total of 3,000 metric tons of polished white rice as relief for more than 60,000 people who have been adversely affected by drought in the northern region of Laos.

According to a release of the UN's World Food Program, the rice aid, to be given to Lao people in four provinces, is for consumption until the new harvest season in October and November. The four provinces are Luang Namtha, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly, and Houa Phan.

In addition, the release notes that rough roads in northern Laos made it difficult to transport rice to the people.

Holland sponsored more than U.S. \$900,000 for the purchase of the rice aid.

Khammouane To Cooperate With SRV in Tourism

BK1509133193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] Khammouane Province and the two SRV provinces of Quang Binh and Phu Yen are set to develop cooperation in hotel and tourism services. It will accommodate the anticipated growth in socioeconomic development, especially the development of the tourist industry in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the SRV, as well as in the central provinces of Laos and Vietnam, now and in the future.

A memorandum was signed during the 31 August to 10 September visit to the SRV by the trade and tourism delegation from Khammouane Province, headed by Thongdeng Singhalat, head of the tourism service of the province. During the visit, the Khammouane provincial delegation also held talks with its counterpart from the central SRV provinces to exchange experiences and to outline a cooperation plan in the trade and tourism sector for 1994.

Saravane Establishes Narcotics Control Committee

BK1909035493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] The Saravane provincial administration has recently set up a provincial Narcotics Control and Suppression Committee. The committee's duty is to collect information about narcotics production and consumption in the province. It is authorized to coordinate with various grassroots administrations in five districts—Saravane, Lao

Ngam, Vapi, Khong Sedon, and Lakhonpheng districts—in performing its duty. The committee is also authorized to use these district towns as experimental places to publicize and collect information about narcotics.

Since its founding, the committee has guided people in various localities to switch to growing legal plants. Regarding this, local administrations at various levels have created favorable conditions for people to find other permanent careers, especially carrying out permanent cultivation of goods-oriented crops.

A further report said that provincial officials have discovered and destroyed seven marijuana plantations in Beung Sai and Neung Kham villages in Saravane Districts and Nong Toum and Kho villages in Lao Ngam District. It said 1,142 marijuana plants were destroyed.

The said committee was established in accordance with the prime minister's instruction No. 20 and with the guidance of the provincial administration in order to inspect and destroy narcotics. The committee has now carried out its narcotics control and suppression activities in various localities with a view to controlling, suppressing, and putting a complete end to marijuana and opium production in the province.

Philippines

Ramos Plans To Make Working Visit to U.S. in Nov

HK1709114293 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Even as President Fidel V. Ramos' trip to Indonesia is scheduled for next week, the Office of the President has been busy preparing for the chief executive's scheduled working visit to the United States.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo has said that President Ramos' trip to America will push through in November 1993, although no exact date has been decided. In a letter sent to the Office of U.S. President Bill Clinton, the Department of Foreign Affairs also said that Ramos is ready to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Council meeting in Washington D.C. on November 20. Romulo has explained that the main objective of the president's trip to America is to maintain strong and firm relations between the Philippines and America, particularly in trade.

Aquino Murderers on 'Real Mastermind'

HK1809043093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0241 GMT 18 Sept 93

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (AFP)—The 15 soldiers convicted of murdering opposition leader Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino have said they are willing to reveal the real mastermind behind the 1983 murder, press reports said here Saturday.

However government officials said that while they were willing to hear them out, they would not automatically believe them.

Oliver Lozano, a lawyer for the soldiers, said they relayed their offer to him, adding that they feared a possible assassination attempt, although he did not say by whom. Lozano, a die-hard supporter of deposed dictator Ferdinand Marcos, was quoted in press reports as saying the soldiers maintained they would not repeat their previous claims in court nor were they seeking to bargain for a presidential pardon.

Aquino was shot dead while in military custody in 1983 as he returned from exile. Then-president Ferdinand Marcos, Aquino's arch-rival, had insisted that an alleged hitman, hired by communist guerrillas, was the killer. The murder sparked popular unrest culminating in revolt in 1986 that toppled Marcos from power and installed Aquino's widow, Corazon, as president. A trial in 1990 subsequently convicted the 15 soldiers of murdering Ninoy Aquino. They had previously maintained that Marcos's version of the story was true. However there is widespread belief that Marcos, who died in exile in Hawaii in 1989, had ordered the killing.

The government of President Fidel Ramos has since decided to reopen the investigation. But justice secretary Franklin Drilon urged caution about believing information from convicted felons.

Former Ambassador To Head Taiwan Office

*HK1609035293 Quezon City MALAYA in English
16 Sep 93 p 1*

[Text] Gualberto Lumaig, head of the Manila Economic and Cultural Office [MECO] in Taiwan, yesterday turned over supervision of the office to former Ambassador Armando Fernandez.

In a telephone conversation with Press Secretary Sison, Lumaig said he was being recalled to Manila on the principle of command responsibility after MECO's accounting clerk, Rosendo Sotelo, Jr., absconded with the equivalent of P850,000 [Philippine pesos] in Taiwan currency. Lumaig said Sotelo has returned P820,000 to MECO, the de facto embassy of the Philippine government in Taipei.

Lumaig also said there were no irregularities during his term as MECO head. Lumaig added he will return to his position as presidential adviser on Asia Pacific Affairs and will continue to be a member of the board of advisers of MECO.

Ministry Negotiates Extradition Treaty With Hong Kong

*HK1609035493 Quezon City MALAYA in English
16 Sep 93 p 2*

[Report by Butch Franco]

[Text] The Philippines and Hong Kong are currently negotiating an extradition treaty that would remain in effect even beyond 1997 when the British colony reverts to mainland China.

Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] sources yesterday said formal negotiations will take place next month in Manila after informal talks were held in Manila and Hong Kong. A DFA official said the Philippines will push for a "no objection clause on the part of the Chinese" which will take back Hong Kong by 1997.

"Nonetheless, the Philippines will proceed with the negotiations on the principle that it has concurrence from the British government," the official said.

The official added that the extradition treaty is for the protection of "our own nationals as it is for the protection of the state." Many drug lords and other criminals have been making the Philippines and Hong Kong jump-off points for their illegal activities.

Report Notes Decline in Human Rights Violations

*HK0809124193 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT
8 Sept 93*

[Text] Manila, Sept 8 (AFP)—Human rights violations in the Philippines declined by 50 percent during the first six months of 1993 compared to a similar period last year, the government's Commission on Human Rights (CHR) said Wednesday. A CHR report said human rights cases from January to June this year dropped to 135 from 268 during the first half of 1992. The report, however, did not give a breakdown on who committed the violations.

Most of the human rights abuses reported previously were committed by soldiers, police and militiamen, although communist rebels and autonomy seeking Moslem guerrillas in the southern Philippines could also be guilty.

The CHR said rights violations during the last six months under former president Corazon Aquino were 27 percent more than those during the first six months under President Fidel Ramos.

Since the agency's creation in 1988, it has received 8,458 complaints of human rights abuses and investigated 6,211 or 73 percent.

A U.S. court last year found the regime of ousted dictator Ferdinand Marcos guilty of torture, rape, murder and the forced disappearances of some 10,000 Filipino political activists during his 20-year rule.

NDF Approves Ho Chi Minh City as Peace Talks Venue

*HK1109073393 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in
Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Sep 93*

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] Everything is set and ready for the meeting between the government peace panel and the Communist Party of the Philippines—New People's Army—National Democratic Front [CPP-NPA-NDF] in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. A panel for peace talks with the CPP-NPA-NDF has said that the NDF has approved the venue for the peace talks. The government panel, led by former Ambassador Howard Dee, has received the NDF's letter of

approval, sent by Luis Jalandoni from Utrecht, The Netherlands. The panel also has reported that the Vietnamese Government is more than willing to host the exploratory talks in Ho Chi Minh City. The second round of talks between the two sides is in accordance with The Hague Joint Declaration.

Vietnam Willing To Host Peace Talks

HK1509151293 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] The Vietnamese Government has notified President Fidel V. Ramos of its willingness to host the exploratory talks between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines/National Democratic Front [CPP/NDF].

The site selected for the talks is Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Congressman Jesus Dureza said the government is waiting to hear from the CPP/NDF on what dates it wants the talks to be held and how many representatives it will send. Dureza said the government panel, led by Chief Negotiator Howard Dee, will match the number of leftist negotiators.

He added that there will be no third party in this second of a series of exploratory talks with the leftist rebels.

MILF Assigns Representative to Peace Talks

HK1709151593 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] Chairman (Hajin) Salamat has designated Al Haj Murad, MILF military affairs central committee vice chairman, to represent him in the forthcoming exploratory talks between the government and the MILF. Salamat, however, has said that the MILF is still waiting for the result of the government-MNLF formal talks. The MNLF earlier approved that formal peace talks be held in Jakarta, Indonesia after Ramos' visit to the country next week.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front has approved Vietnam as exploratory peace talks venue.

Roundup of Rebel Activities for 11-17 September

HK1709134493

[Editorial Report] The following is a round-up of reports on Philippine rebel activities from Philippine media monitored by Hong Kong Bureau from 11 to 17 September. Source information is given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 September

Seven New People's Army (NPA) rebels were killed in three encounters with government troops last week in Northern Cagayan. Five of the rebels were killed in Allacapan and one each in Solana and Ballesteros. (Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English p 6)

12 September

Two jet fighters, two World War II vintage planes, and two helicopter gunships unleashed bombs on a Manobo tribal village in Palembang, Sultan Kudarat, killing four tribesmen and wounding three others. The village was attacked as part of the operation against a 60-man bandit group led by a certain Commander Diok, a former Moro National Liberation Front field commander. (Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English p 9)

13 September

Lito Sugarol, NPA commander in charge of Agusan and Surigao Provinces, surrendered on 12 September and vowed to support President Fidel Ramos' reconciliation and amnesty program. (Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English p 16)

Elements of the 58th Infantry Battalion Philippine Army captured an NPA guerilla training base in Sitio Baliti, Barangay Kamangunan, Gigaquit, Surigao del Norte. (Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT)

14-15 September

No fileworthy items monitored.

16 September

Leftist rebels killed an Army soldier and wounded another shortly before midnight on 13 September in Oas, Albay. Private First Class Efren Dichoso died when the rebels ambushed a combat patrol operation he was leading. (Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English p 8)

17 September

No fileworthy items monitored.

Thailand

Manufacturers on Options in U.S. Textile Talks

BK2009025793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Sep 93 p B3

[Text] THAILAND is pondering three options in negotiating with the new bilateral textile agreement with the United States.

Wirot Amatakunchai, president of the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association, said the first option is to negotiate on a new agreement under previous conditions where Thailand would obtain a total export quota into the U.S. of 202 million square metres with an annual growth of six per cent.

The second option is to base the new agreement on a set of new conditions in which the U.S. will be asked to improve the import quota volume from Thailand.

But Wirot said this option is likely to be difficult to achieve as the U.S. is not expected to yield the demand to raise quota import from Thailand.

The third option is to delay concluding a new bilateral quota agreement until there is an end to the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

The new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) is expected to allow free flows of textile and garment trade without the global quota which was designed under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

But the new Gatt agreement is expected to provide rooms for importing countries to restrict imports if the foreign products should hurt local industries.

The three options were discussed between the Foreign Trade Department and the association last week.

Each bilateral textile agreement carries a term of four years. The current agreement will expire at the end of this year.

The next round of talks is to take place during Oct 5-6 in Washington DC.

Charae Chutaratkun, director general of the Foreign Trade Department, also echoed the same view but noted that it was too early to judge.

He said that Thailand is likely to fully-utilize the entire textile quota this year where exports to the U.S. has gone up by 50 per cent. The expansion may surpass the quota growth limit.

The Foreign Trade Department plans to talk to the exporters to prevent them from shipping in excess of the quota. The items include Category 237, which is casual wear, Category 239, which is children clothing, Category 352 which is underwear, and Category 659, which is synthetic clothing. Thailand's annual quota is 52 million sq metres.

Charae said his department plans to boost efficiency to facilitate exporters.

Other bilateral textile agreements subject due to expire this year are with Norway and Canada.

Non-ASEAN Goods Said Enjoying AFTA Privileges

*BK2009023593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Sep 93 pp B1, B5*

[Text] THE Federation of Thai Industries has sent a letter to the Finance Ministry to express concern over the possibility of non-ASEAN goods sneaking into the market to enjoy tariff privileges under the regional free trade area (Afta) [ASEAN Free Trade Area], finance officials said.

This "rules of origin" or local content is one of the most serious issues that will be discussed among the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which will meet in Singapore between Oct 5-9 to strengthen the framework of Afta, they said.

The six-country regional association, which launched Afta on Jan 1, will be working on an effective monitoring

measure to prevent non-ASEAN goods from disguising themselves as ASEAN goods to take advantage of the low or zero tariff rates.

Under Afta, goods with origin from at least one ASEAN country will qualify for tariff privileges if they have local content of 40 per cent as a minimum.

"If the non-ASEAN goods succeed in sneaking into the market in this region, they will destroy the ASEAN industries," said one senior official who is working with Afta.

It is not known yet how widespread such practice has taken place, but the official indicated that the non-ASEAN goods can enter the regional market through an ASEAN country with low tariff structure before flowing further to other ASEAN countries.

ASEAN will be creating a truly regional free trade area by the year 2008 when all manufactured goods, except agricultural products, will carry a tariff rate of only zero to five per cent.

ASEAN will also have to determine another difficult aspect of the rules of origin. Goods that carry only 20 per cent of local content from an ASEAN country may claim themselves to be ASEAN goods to enjoy the tariff reduction upon reaching the second ASEAN country without adding any additional local content.

However, Somchai Ruchuphan, director-general of the Fiscal Policy Office, said there should not be any serious problems regarding the local content because the customs forms accompanying the goods will be self-verified.

At the Afta meeting in Singapore Thailand will also request all the ASEAN members to standardize their customs digits from nine to six which will make it easier to determine the number of products that have already been earmarked for tariff cuts.

Officials said it is impossible to determine how many items of goods have actually undergone tariff reduction under Afta if other member countries continue to use the nine-digit system.

ASEAN will also be working on the course of tariff reduction which will be consistent with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade once the international trade body concludes its current Uruguay Round by December this year.

Daily Calls on ASEAN To Review Burma Policy

*BK2009022993 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Sep 93 p A6*

[Editorial: "ASEAN Must Help Burmese People To Gain Freedom"]

[Text] Saturday was the fifth anniversary of the coup staged by the Burmese military to prevent the people from toppling the military-backed dictatorial government.

It was on Sept 18, 1988, that the military, which has ruled Burma in one guise or another since 1962 stepped in to

crush the massive pro-democracy protests which had been sweeping the country for months.

Burma has been described as a golden land, a land of greenery, and as the rice-bowl of Asia. That, however, is not true today. Instead, there are human rights abuses, civil war, slavery and military oppression under the current regime, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc).

The international community has labelled Slorc an illegitimate regime because it refuses to handover power to the National League for Democracy (NLD), which won a landslide victory in the 1990 general elections. Slorc has also detained en masse political opponents, students and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the NLD and the 1991 Nobel peace laureate.

The military junta has refused to allow the NLD to rule the country and has made it clear that power will be handed over to a civilian government only after a new constitution has been drafted.

The purported objectives of the new constitution are to ensure national solidarity and the emergence of a genuine multi-party democratic system with the development of the principles of justice, liberty and equality for the nation. However Slorc has been making a mockery of these principles of human rights ever since it crushed the pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988.

The National Convention called to draft this constitution has been described as a sham. Slorc has made it clear that the new constitution will not bring democracy to Burma, but instead install a puppet civilian government over which the military junta will still remain the master.

The US State Department reported recently that Slorc continues to intrude into the lives of private citizens. Forced entry and searches of private homes, without warrants are frequent in the towns and the cities.

The report also says civilian porters rounded up from the villages are forced by Slorc troops to carry loads. If they fail to do so, they are beaten with rifle butts, kicked and left by the wayside.

Those porters who are too weak to move have been burnt alive and some left to die in the wilderness, according to the UN Human Rights Commission report on Burma.

To make possible the return of power to the rightful in Burma, international human rights organizations and the world community must keep on pressuring the military junta through tough sanctions.

But the prevailing attitude, especially among the Southeast Asian governments best positioned to persuade Slorc to change, is far from helpful. The excuse given by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is "constructive engagement". Talk to Burma's rulers, trade with them, give them the incentive of improving their economy—and they will become less monstrous. It is an argument used over the years to justify trade with various other monsters, from white-ruled South Africa to China.

The Burmese repression has lasted more than 30 years, since Ne Win's military coup ended parliamentary democracy and sent the country along the "Burmese way to socialism." Along the way, one of Asia's richer nations, endowed with educated people and natural resources, has become one of the world's poorest.

Does ASEAN really believe that those responsible for gross human rights abuses against their own people will be converted to righteousness through constructive engagement? Because of this, we urge Thailand to think twice about inviting Burma to the next ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, in Bangkok next year.

China, whose own human rights record stinks, has provided Slorc with about US\$ 1 billion in the arms and military supplies it needs to stay in power.

Five years of constructive engagement has given Slorc the confidence to carry on their brutal suppression of the people. It is time for ASEAN to admit that this policy with Burma has failed.

International sanctions, especially a total arms embargo against the Burmese military junta, will work. This is the only language tyrants understand—and the only weapon to free the people of Burma.

Vietnam

Reaction to Extension of Trade Embargo Reported

BK1709153393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Article from 17 September NHAN DAN Newspaper entitled "Absurd and Outdated"]

[Text] The 13 September decision of the U.S. Administration to continue its trade embargo against Vietnam cannot be welcomed by the world public. In the present international situation, how can the policy of imposing trade embargoes and other diplomatic tricks of strong countries be accepted? Washington always declares its respect for the right to development of all nations, which was recognized by the Vienna International Conference on Human Rights. It has also has always campaigned for free trade and free business in the world, which the U.S. President considers the highest objective of the United States. However, its actions do not match its words.

In the U.S.-Vietnamese relations, the 13 September decision obviously does not fit in with current reality and is contrary to the U.S. policy statements. The aforementioned decision shows that Washington is not really ready to finish with the past, as the U.S. Administration has professed to open a new page in its relation with Vietnam on the basis of equality and mutual respect. In fact, how can the prolongation of the trade embargo help open a new chapter in the Vietnamese-U.S. relations as declared by the Americans?

It should be stressed that the reason mentioned for prolonging the trade embargo is absurd. Washington said that

Vietnam has to cooperate more fully with it on the issue of U.S. servicemen missing in the Vietnam war.

This is absurd, because the United States itself has many times issued statements praising Vietnam's cooperation in the MIA issue. Many delegations of U.S. congressmen on fact-finding trips to Vietnam highly appreciated the goodwill and great efforts of the Vietnam Government on the MIA issue. It is absurd, because since 1987, Vietnam and the United States have agreed to consider the MIA's a purely humanitarian issue not bound to any political issues.

At an international news conference in Hanoi in mid-July, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord said: "The United States is concerned about the MIA issue but does not consider it a prerequisite for normalizing relations between the two countries." Why has the United States run counter to that agreement? It is correct when the problem is put in a reverse way. The U.S. Government needs to have a fuller cooperative attitude.

The decision to prolong the embargo obviously does not serve the interests of the American people and goes against the trend for cooperation and development in the world. Vietnam has been proceeding with its renovation activity and scoring initial achievements that are evaluated highly throughout the world. Many countries from east to west have wished to accelerate the economic and trade cooperation with Vietnam.

There is no doubt that the U.S. embargo cannot obstruct the renovation in Vietnam nor prevent more and more foreign companies from entering Vietnam to do business. In the end, it is the American companies that have the most to lose from the decision, as they have themselves complained. It is highly regrettable that Washington has once again hesitated to take a step which must be immediately taken.

We confirm that Vietnam considers MIA a pure humanitarian issue as it always has. It is ready to cooperate with the United States to relieve the pain of American families whose relatives died in Vietnam. The Vietnam-U.S. relations can be improved only when both countries join efforts and cooperate in the spirit of equality and mutual respect.

More Criticism of Embargo Voiced

BK1809111193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Commentary by Quang Loi]

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton has made a decision, which goes against the expectation of the public at large, to continue the embargo against Vietnam, although he stated he would allow U.S. companies to participate in development projects funded by international financial institutions.

While noting that this is a way of easing the embargo, we believe that the maintenance of the embargo is regrettable.

This decision is regarded as belonging to a person still standing behind the departure line. No one fails to realize that the United States is the one who started the Vietnam war, causing the Vietnamese people to suffer untold sacrifices and losses. After the war, the United States should have fulfilled its obligation to help Vietnam restore its war-devastated country. Far from doing so, Washington has imposed an embargo against us—its rival—over the past 18 years.

Closing the past and opening up the future are the healthiest notions and the most appropriate way for rival countries after a war. The government and people of Vietnam are firm in maintaining their policy in this direction and believe that this conforms to the interests of the two peoples.

During various contacts with the Vietnamese, many responsible U.S. officials have also expressed this desire. Therefore, the 13 September decision to continue to maintain the embargo against Vietnam shows that the words of the U.S. do not really match its deeds.

In view of this inappropriate decision, one cannot help wondering whether or not the United States has any intention of opening a new page of history vis-a-vis Vietnam.

The United States frequently raises its voice to protect the right of development of nations—something considered by the recent Vienna International Conference on Human Rights as a basic human right and which the U.S. delegate pledged to respect. As poor countries often suffer in large-scale wars such as the Vietnam war, they must have their right to development protected. With the United States still maintaining its embargo against Vietnam, what do people think about the role now being played by the United States to protect the right to development of nations?

In the past 18 years a U.S. president has never faced the difficult choice of lifting or maintaining the embargo against Vietnam as the President did in the Fall of 1993. Faced with pressure from both sides, President Bill Clinton had to weigh the pros and cons. In the end, according to the U.S. news media, the president did not have enough courage to dispel the bitter taste of the Vietnam war.

A broad section of the American people, especially in business circles, were anxious to see the embargo immediately lifted. However, a few days before the President made this decision, some ultrarightist and war veterans groups, still bittered by their setback in Vietnam, mobilized hundreds of people to take to the streets, organizing nights of vigil and presenting protest notes against any intention of lifting the embargo. Incidentally, a second Russian document was released to create chaos among the U.S. public and to support the opposition faction's objection to efforts to normalize relations with Vietnam.

The White House disseminated a 4-page press release, explaining the reasons for the maintenance of the embargo.

While acknowledging the efforts on the part of the Vietnamese Government to solve the MIA issue, Washington continues to demand even fuller cooperation from Hanoi.

We always advocate solving the post-war humanitarian issue without any political conditions attached. This should not be used as a bargaining chip at the expense of other people. Over the years, with a humanitarian spirit we have unilaterally done this job, disregarding the negative response from the U.S.

Washington has, on several occasions, hailed our goodwill and deeds. Recently Vietnam further turned over to the U.S. many war-time military documents related to the MIA issue. The U.S. noted that the first batch of documents, which includes dossiers of the 559th Transport Corps operating along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, contains information on American pilots whose airplanes were shot down; and that the second batch of documents, made up of log books of Unit 875—the unit that managed prisoners of war captured during the war years—may contain much important information.

The MIA issue is one that is hard to solve completely following a large-scale war. The fact that the United States continues to raise the issue and demand that Vietnam must cooperate more fully is impractical and inappropriate. Now it is time for people to ask whether the MIA issue can be considered fully settled.

After returning from a visit to Vietnam, U.S. Congressman (Peter Cain) stated that if we continue to demand full accounting of MIA's, it would amount to asking for the impossible. This means that we do not want to have the issue settled.

One still recalls that, following a visit to Vietnam in 1987 by General John Vessey, a U.S. presidential envoy, the two sides agreed that the MIA issue is a humanitarian one and political conditions should not be attached when seeking to solve this issue. But now Washington says that Vietnam must exert greater efforts regarding the MIA issue before the United States lifts the embargo. Is this not the imposition of a political condition for solving a humanitarian issue?

Over the years, the arbitrary U.S. embargo has failed to turn Vietnam into an isolated island in the world's ocean. Vietnam continues to exist and develop and is blending itself more intensively into the world's economic life. The striking achievements brought about by renovation while the U.S. embargo has been in place, and after the crumbling of the world's socialist system, have testified to Vietnam's shrewdness, its sense of independence and self reliance, and its courage and ability in overcoming difficulties. Thanks to our policy of multilateralizing and diversifying international relations, more and more friends from around the world are coming to cooperate with us. So far foreign capital investment in Vietnam has amounted to over \$6 billion and the international investment atmosphere in Vietnam is becoming increasingly lively.

Army Daily Cites Error in Russian POW Document

BK1909062893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 19 (AFP)—Vietnam's army newspaper ridiculed Sunday a Russian document indicating that Hanoi held more U.S. prisoners of war than it acknowledged, saying the author of the document got the country's name wrong.

The document, which set back U.S.-Vietnamese relations when it was released by Russia earlier this month, refers to the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam"—the name given the reunified country in 1976, the People's Army [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] daily said. But when the document was allegedly authored, in December 1970 or January 1971, Hanoi was capital of the "Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

"Maybe the author of this document was paying so much attention to dollars that he forgot history," the paper said.

The Russian-language document, said to be from Soviet military intelligence archives, is identified as a translation of a Vietnamese general's report to a Communist Party plenum. The document cites the general as saying Hanoi was holding 735 U.S. airmen prisoner in December 1979 [year as received] but had decided to report only half of their names to the United States.

Le Duc Anh Receives Malaysian, Burmese Ambassadors

BK1709144193 Hanoi VNA in English 1419 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17—President Le Duc Anh today received on separate occasion U Aye, and Cheah Sam Kim, the newly-accredited ambassadors of Myanmar [Burma] and Malaysia.

Speaking to Ambassador U Aye, President Le Duc Anh hoped that he would make active contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the all-sided relations between Vietnam and Myanmar.

While receiving the Malaysian ambassador President Le Duc Anh expressed his pleasure at the fine development of the relations between Vietnam and Malaysia and his belief that the relations of cooperation and mutual understanding between the two countries will be further promoted and consolidated.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Germany's Siemens Group

BK1709143793 Hanoi VNA in English 1408 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here today Mr. Volker Jung, member of the leadership of Siemens Group of Germany, on a current working visit to Vietnam under the agreement between the Vietnamese and German prime ministers during Mr. Kiet's visit to Germany last June.

During the reception, Mr. Volker Jung told the Vietnamese leader that Siemens Group has been here for three

years now participating in many cooperation projects with Vietnam, especially in telecommunication domain. He said that his group wished for the further broadening of the cooperative relations between his group and Vietnam in the fields of energy, transport, public health, etc. He affirmed that in the past the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic were developed well and now Germany would like to develop that fine tradition. He noted that his group has created and would create a fine cooperative relation with Vietnam in various fields.

For his part, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated Siemens Group's investment projects in different fields, particularly in post and telecommunication over the past three years and expressed his wish for further development of the cooperative relations between Vietnam and Siemens Group.

Refresher Course on Tax Policies Held in Hanoi

BK1709142993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] The party Central Committee Ideology and Culture Department and the Tax General Department jointly

organized a topical refresher course on tax policies and tax laws on 16 September, in Hanoi. The course was for professional correspondents of more than 60 mass media units at the central level and in Hanoi.

Comrade Ha Dang, member of the party Central Committee, head of the Ideology and Culture Department, addressed the participants. He noted that in the past the mass media at the central and local levels have contributed positively to the spread of explanatory propaganda on the government's new tax policies. This also included their reporting on localities and establishments that have done a good job in tax collection, and their criticism of tax evasion and tax fraud, thus helping to increase budget revenue.

Deputy Minister of Finance Phan Van Vinh introduced measures to renovate and perfect the Vietnamese Tax System as well as the fundamental concepts about the five tax laws recently adopted by the National Assembly.

The refresher course was very useful to the correspondents in their tasks of propagandizing and mobilizing economic sectors in order to satisfactorily fulfill their tax obligation, and increase state budget revenue.

Australia

Labor President on Staying Within Commonwealth

*BK1709033993 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0100 GMT 17 Sep 93*

[Text] The Australian Labor Party president, Barry Jones, says Australia should remain within the Commonwealth even if it becomes a republic. However, Mr. Jones says it is essential that Australia's Constitution be rewritten and he had some advice for Mr. Keating when he meets the queen.

[Begin Jones recording] I would like him to reassure the queen that we have great affection for Great Britain, we will stay within the Commonwealth, we have great affection for the queen as an individual, as a person, but we think that it is time that we repatriate our Constitution [from Britain]. [end recording]

Fiji

Report Faults Rabuka's Role in Compensation Case

*BK2009064093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT
20 Sep 93*

[Text] Suva, Sept 20 (AFP)—Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka's role in an attempt by his government to make a multi-million dollar compensation settlement to a Fiji businessman was "not only improper but prima facie illegal" an inquiry found Monday.

Retired judge Sir Ronald Kermode also found in his report that there had been "gross failure" by Rabuka to do his duty and that he had made contradictory statements to parliament on his personal involvement in the affair. It accused the prime minister of giving "unsatisfactory" evidence to the commission of inquiry.

Kermode's judgment, tabled in parliament here Monday, has serious implications for the Rabuka government, raising prospects of a parliamentary no-confidence vote in his leadership. Government rebel and former minister Ilai Kuli said last week that he was willing to move no-confidence motions against any politicians including the prime minister found by the inquiry to have acted improperly.

However, Attorney-General Kelemedi Bulewa immediately rejected what he described as "unsupportable" findings against Rabuka. Rabuka should be given the chance to clear his reputation following the adverse findings which could not be used in criminal proceedings, Bulewa said.

The inquiry followed a protracted political row over a government attempt to settle out of court a damages action by local businessman Tony Stephens for alleged wrongful imprisonment on firearms charges. Stephens was reported

here to have used his political influence in backing Rabuka for the prime ministership following the general election in May last year.

The inquiry told Rabuka had sent a memo to former Attorney-General Apaitia Seru asking him to consider signing an out of court deed of settlement with Stephens. Kermode's report said: "In my opinion the prime minister's action as regard to the events leading up to the execution of the Deed were not only improper but prima facie illegal." Rabuka had also ignored advice from senior government legal officers that sufficient grounds did not exist to settle Stephens' claim, the report said. It found there had been "gross failure" by Rabuka to do his duty after being advised Stephens was using government documents dealing with the settlement in an attempt to raise large bank loans.

Bulewa told a media conference later that those adversely dealt with in the report should be given an opportunity to clear their reputations. However, none of the evidence given to the inquiry could be used in any subsequent criminal or civil proceedings, he said in a statement. "I have not as yet had sufficient opportunity to fully consider the report but my preliminary views are that government should reject the findings because they are not, in my view, able to be supported on the basis of information/evidence adduced at the commission hearing," he said.

"In addition to the above, the commission has made some findings against the Honourable Prime Minister. Our position is that those findings are also unsupportable given the nature of the evidence called at the inquiry and we therefore reject them."

Rabuka's main leadership rival, former deputy prime minister Josevata Kamikamica, said Sunday he would keep his political options open until he had studied the commission report.

Papua New Guinea

Union Movement Wants U.S. To Monitor Reforms

*BK0109071693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 1 Sep 93*

[Text] The trade union movement in Papua New Guinea [PNG] wants political and legal reforms there to be closely monitored by the United States Government. It has called on Washington not to hesitate to impose penalties on PNG over reforms affecting human rights.

The general secretary of the PNG Trade Union Congress, John (Paska), said recent changes in the legal system included the requirements that suspects prove their innocence. It's amounted to a reversal of the legal concept that suspects are presumed innocent until proven guilty. Mr. (Paska) said the government of Prime Minister Paias Wingti had moved towards an end of democracy in PNG.

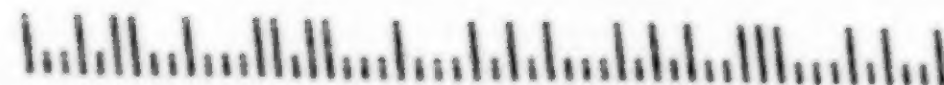
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